The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY FEB. 8, 1893. NO. 45

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapletou, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Rebertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Boersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Boersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12.	WEST. No. 10.	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely Illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa

TOM TYPO.

Tom Typo was a printer good,
A merry, cheerful elf;
And whatsoever care he had,
He still *composed*—himself.

Where duty called him he was found
Still working in his place:
But nothing tempted from his post—
Which really was the *case*.

He courted pretty Emma Gray,
One of earth's living gems—
The sweetest Em. he used to say,
Among a thousand *ems*.

So *chased* was Emma's love for Tom,
It met admiring eyes;
She *proved* a *copy* to her sex,
And wanted no *revise*.

And Tom he kept his *pages* clear,
And grew to be a *type*
Of all that manhood holds most dear,
When he with age was ripe.

He made his last *impression* here
While yet his heart was warm,
Just in the *nick* closed his career,
And death *locked up his form*.

He sank into his final rest
Without one sign or moan;
His latest works—"Above my breast
Place no *imposing stone*."

—*Canadian Printer and Publisher.*

Mr. Dollard's Daughters.

Of all the bonds, that of sisterly affection ought to be nearest and tenderest, according to all the dictates of nature.—Yet, nevertheless, when Myra Dollard came home to live, her five sisters eyed her as dubiously as five guinea fowls might eye a speckled partridge who has fluttered unexpectedly into their poultry yard.

Fifteen years ago, when Aunt Dorcas Dollard came from the State of Rhode Island to visit her brother in New York, she had taken the middle daughter home with her to bring up.

"Six girls are too many for any household," said she; "and the old house at home is empty and silent. I'll take one back with me."

"Which one?" asked Mrs. Dollard, with rather an alarmed look at her flock.

"Oh, we'll draw lots for that," said Aunt Dollard.

The lot fell to Myra. Consequently, Myra, a dimpled dumpling of four years, returned to Rhode Island with Aunt Dorcas, and the home circle knew her no more. Now the old lady was dead, and Myra had come back to her father's house.

Hasn't she grown tall?" said Eugenia, who was herself inclined to be short and stocky.

"Isn't she pretty?" said Jeannie, who had been christened Jane."

"Not exactly pretty," pronounced fastidious Marian, "but stylish—yes, quite stylish."

"But she don't know anything about the piano," whispered Nell. "And she thinks our Kensington-stitched lambrequins are hideous—and she was going to help Bridget with the dishes, only mamma stopped her just in time."

"And her gowns are all last season's cut!" said Adelaide, turning up her Greek nose.

Myra, on her side, had ideas also.

"Why, said she, "you girls don't do anything!"

"Yes, we do," said Jeannie, "Lots of things."

"We practice," said Nell, "and we embroider."

"And we go into society," added Marian, "and we read all the newest literature."

"Oh!" said Myra. "Father is very rich, I suppose?"

"No, he isn't," sighed Eugenia. "How funny you do talk, Myra. His income is horridly small; and it's growing smaller every year since there's so much competition in the manufacture of wall paper. We're as poor as church mice."

"Then," said Myra," "why don't you do something? To help him, I mean."

The girls looked blankly at each other.

"It wouldn't do," said Nell. "We should loose our position in society."

"Oh, bother society!" said Myra.

Truly this new-comer was more partridge-like than ever in the family of guinea fowls.

"Mother," said Myra, "I'll make the desserts; it costs too much to order them from the confectioner's. You don't know what nice pies and custards I can make!"

"But, my dear, what will Bridget think."

"What does it matter what she thinks?" said independent Myra. "And look here, mother; the Chinese laundry bill was three dollars last week and five the week before. After this I'm going to do up my own frilled things and I'll show the girls how to do theirs."

"Oh, my dear, you can't!" said Mrs. Dollard.

"Why can't I?" said Myra. "I always used to do Aunt Dorcas' fine things. She wouldn't trust any one else."

"But Parsley Farm wasn't New York."

"That makes no difference," said Myra. "The expenses here are something awful, and father looks so tired and worried. No wonder, with six great, idle daughters to provide for! There isn't a girl in Parsley Point, mother, but what does something for a living. I should think Eugenia and Jeannie and Nell and Marian and Addy would be ashamed of themselves. What do they think is going to become of them?

"My girl what becomes of all the girls?" reasoned Mrs. Dollard. "They'll marry, of course."

"Is it 'of course'?" said Myra, thoughtfully.

"Mr. Boper is very attentive to Jeannie, and Captain Stafford calls here quite regularly—we think it is to see Marian—and the Falkley girls, with the handsome brother, are always sending for Adelaide to spend the day with them. You see, it is essential, in such a circle as this, to keep up their social position."

"Even if you and father are worked to death?" said Myra, satirically.

Mrs. Dollard sighed deeply.

"I don't see any help for it," said she.

"But I do," cried Myra, her big gray eyes shining. "I didn't come back home to hang myself like a sixth dead-weight around father's neck; and if you won't let me send Bridget away and take her place"—

"My dear child, you would utterly lose your chances for a good match by any such proceeding!"

"Nonsense," said Myra, laughing. "If, I say, in that case I'll go to be a type-writer or a book-folder or some such business."

Myra Dollard was as good as her word. She entered her name at the nearest employment agency and set herself diligently to work to find something to do. The five sisters were scandalized past all description.

"And Dollard is such an uncommon name." said Adelaide. "People will be sure to identify her with us."

"I won't own her for a sister," said Marian, indignantly.

"I don't think!" cried Eugenia, "that mamma ought to allow it!"

And with one accord the five Dollard girls sent their sister to Coventry.

"Father," said Myra, coming home one evening with a radiant face, "I've got such a nice situation! Through Mrs. Hartcobe's office."

"A situation, my dear? What kind of a situation?"

"Housekeeper, father!"

"I'm afraid, Myra, your sisters won't like it."

"That's very likely father," said the partridge, shrugging her shoulders, "but I'm going to be a housekeeper all the same, in Doctor Vivian's Sanitarium. Mrs. Vivian is an invalid, you see, and lives at the sea-side—and I'm to take entire charge of everything, with six servants under my orders. To receive the lady patients, you know, and take the head of the table and keep the accounts and give out the linen, and all that sort of thing—and I am to receive twenty-five dollars a month, and I'm sure, father, I can spare you twenty every month. It will pay Bridget's wages, and help with that outrageous laundry bill!"

"My dear," said Mr. Dollard, his spectacled eyes moist with tears, "you are a heroine!"

The five sisters, however, took a different view of affairs. In their eyes Myra had degraded not only herself but her family. And just as Harper Dale had begun to show some interest in Nell, the family beauty—and Harper Dale's sister was under Doctor Vivian's care for diseased hip joint.

"He'll be sure to hear all about it," said Nell, bursting into tears, "and then, of course, he'll despise me! Oh, how dreadful it all is!"

"I wish Myra had stayed up in Rhode Island," said Adelaide, with a flash of her eyes.

"I don't think!" exclaimed Jeannie, "that mamma ought to touch that housekeeping money of Myra's"

"My dears," said Mr. Dollard, "you don't know how hard your mother has to work, while you girls are enjoying yourselves upstairs!"

"Hateful thing!" interjected Marian. "She has set even our father against us!"

But in spite of whispered inuendo and boldly spoken scorn, Myra kept on in the even tenor of her way, earning wages "like any charwoman," as Nell wrathfully expressed it, and actually seeming to enjoy her independence.

"Nell darling," cried Jeannie, one evening as her sister came in from an afternoon's shopping, "what has kept you so long? Colonel Dale has been here!"

"Has he?" Nell changed color; her bright eyes grew brighter still.

"And that poor young sister of his is dead. Oh, Nell, I think he felt the need of your sympathy and consolation! I said what I could, but of course it wasn't as if I had been you. And oh, Nell! what do you think? He said this family had always been very near to him—and that he hoped one day to call me his sister!"

Nell flew upstairs to her room, only stopping to hug and kiss Jeannie. It was true then. Colonel Harper Dale did call for her!

Mrs. Dollard thought that under the circumstances they were quite justified in ordering Nell's *trousseau*.

"Such things take so long," said she. "And if Colonel Dale goes to Europe in the fall, as people say he will, he'll want to start off with very little notice. It couldn't do any harm to be ready."

But Mr. Dollard shook his head. "Wait until he has formally proposed," said Mr. Dollard.

Colonel Dale, as it happened, proposed that very afternoon, in the little back office at Mr. Dollard's place of business.

"You are aware, sir, of my poor sister's death," said he, "and you can probably understand that it has made me restless and anxious for a change. I shall visit Europe earlier than I had originially intended, and, with your permission and her consent, I shall take your daughter with me as my wife."

Mr. Dollard's heart leaped within him.

"Of my permission, Colonel," said he, "you may be very sure. As to my girl's consent—that you'll have to find out for yourself."

"I will go to her at once," said Colonel Dale.

Mr. Dollard was delayed at his office later than usual that evening It was past nine before he reached home.

"Well, Nell," said he to his younger daughter, who was reclining sleepily on the lounge with a novel, "has he been here?"

"Has who been here, papa?"

"Colonel Dale."

Nell blushed very prettily.

"What should bring Colonel Dale here, papa?" said she feigning unconsciousness.

"Nothing—only he asked my permission, this afternoon, to come courting here," said Mr. Dollard, jocosely.

"Oh, papa!" cried Nell, her color growing more vivid than ever.

"Nell's fortune is made!" cried the four other Dollard girls in chorus, as they viewed her with envious eyes."

Just then the bell rang, and in walked the hero of the hour.

"Congratulate me sir," said Colonel Dale, wringing the hand of his father-in-law elect. "She has promised to be my wife!"

"Why, man alive,' cried Mr. Dollard, "you haven't even spoken to her!'

"Not spoken to her! Why, she has accepted me!"

"Who has accepted you?" demand Mr. Dollard.

"The sweetest girl in the world—your daughter Myra!"

So Myra Dollard was the first bride of the family, after all, to the immense amazement and chagrin of the five sisters. Her unvarying sweetness and patience with poor Celestine Dale, her beauty and spirit had won Harper Dale's heart.

"You didn't expect, did you," said Mr. Dollard, roguishly, "that the working girl would get married first?"

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "God Among the Fishes."

TEXT: "*And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures that hath life.*"—Genesis i., 20.

What a new book the Bible is? After thirty-six years' preaching from it and discussing over 3000 different subjects founded on the word of God, the book is as fresh to me as when I learned, with a stretch of infantile memory, the shortest verse in the Bible, "Jesus wept," and I opened a few weeks ago a new realm of Biblical interest that neither my pulpit nor any one else's had ever explored, and having spoken to you in this course of sermons on God everywhere concerning the "Astronomy of the Bible; or, God Among the Stars;" the "Chronology of the Bible; or, God Among the Centuries;" the "Ornithology of the Bible; or, God Among the Birds;" the "Mineralogy of the Bible; or, God Among the Amethysts," this morning, as I may be divinely helped, I will speak to you about the "Ichthyology of the Bible; or, God Among the Fishes."

Our horses were lathered and tired out, and their fetlocks were red with the blood cut out by the rocks, and I could hardly get my feet out of the stirrups as on Saturday night we dismounted on the beach of Lake Galilee. The rather liberal suppy of food with which we had started from Jerusalem was well nigh exhausted, and the articles of diet remaining had by oft repetition three times a day for three weeks ceased to appetize. I never want to see a fig again, and dates with me are all out of date.

For several days the Arab caterer, who could speak but half a dozen English words, would answer our requests for some of the styles of food with which we had been delectated the first few days by crying out "Finished." The most piquant appetizer is abstinance, and the demand of all the party was, "Let us breakfast on Sunday morning on fresh fish from Lake Gennesareth," for you must know that that lake has four names, and it is worth a profusion of nomenclature, and it is in the Bible called Chinnereth, Tiberias, Gennesareth and Galilee.

To our extemporized table on Sabbath morning came broiled perch, only a few hours before lifted out of the sacred waters. It was natural that our minds should revert to the only breakfast that Christ ever prepared, and it was on those very shores where we breakfasted. Christ had in those olden times struck two flints together and set on fire some shavings or light brushwood and then put on larger wood, and a pile of glowing bright coals was the consequence.

Meanwhile the disciples fishing on the lake had awfully "poor luck," and every time they drew up the net it hung dripping without a fluttering fin or squirming scale. But Christ from the shore shouted to them and told them where to drop the net, and 153 big fish rewarded them. Simon and Nathaniel, having cleaned some of those large fish, brought them to the coals which Christ had kindled, and the group who had been out all night and were chill and wet and hungry, sat down and began mastication. All that scene came back to us when on Sabbath morning, December, 1889, just outside the ruins of ancient Tiberias and within sound of the rippling Galilee, we breakfasted.

Now, it is not strange that the Bible imagery is so inwrought from the fisheries when the Holy Land is, for the most part, an inland region? Only three lakes—two besides the one already mentioned—namely, the Dead Sea, where fish cannot live at all, and as soon as they touch it they die, and the birds swoop on their tiny carcasses, and the third, the Pools of Heshbon, which are alternately full and dry. Only three rivers of the Holy Land—Jabbok, Kishon and Jordan.

About all the fish now in the waters of the Holy Land are the perch, the carp, the bream, the minnow, the blenny, the barbel (so called because of the barb at its mouth), the chub, the dogfish, none of them worth a Delaware shad or an Adirondack trout. Well, the world's geography has changed, and the world's bill of fare has changed. Lake Galilee was larger and deeper and better stocked than now, and no doubt the rivers were deeper and the fisheries were of far more importance then than now.

Besides that, there was the Mediterranean Sea only thirty-five miles away, and fish were salted or dried and brought inland, and so much of that article of food was sold in Jerusalem that a fish market gave the name to one of the gates of Jerusalem near by, and it was called the fish gate. The cities had great reservoirs in which fish were kept alive and bred. The pool of Gibeon was a fish pool. Isaiah and Solomon refer to fish pools. Large fish were kept alive and tied fast by ropes to a stake in these reservoirs, a ring having been run through their gills, and that is the meaning of the Scripture passage which says, "Canst thou put a hook into his nose or bore his jaw through with a thorn."

So important was the fish that the god Dagon, worshiped by the Philistines, was made half fish and half man, and that is the meaning of the Lord's indignation when in I Samuel we read that this Dagon, the fish god, stood beside the ark of the Lord, and Dagon was by invisible hands dashed to pieces because the Philistines had dared to make the fish a god. That explains the Scripture passage, "The head of Dagon and both the palms of his hands were cut off upon the threshold; only the stump of Dagon was left to him." Now, the stump of Dagon was the fish part. The top part, which was the figure of a man, was dashed to pieces, and the Lord, by demolishing every thing but the stump or fish part of the idol, practically said, "You may keep your fish, but know from the way I have demolished the rest of the idol that it is nothing divine."

Layard and Wilkinson found the fish an object of idolatry all through Assyria and Egypt. The Nile was full of fish, and that explains the horrors of the plague that slaughtered the finny tribe all up and down that river, which has been and is now the main artery of Egypt's life. In Job you hear the plunge of the spear into the hippopotamus as the great dramatic poet cries out, "Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons or his head with fish spears?" Yea, the fish began to swim in the very first book of Genesis, where my text records, "And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life."

Do you realize that the first living thing that God created was the fish? It preceded the bird, the quadruped, the human race. The fish has priority of residence over every living thing. The next thing done after God had kindled for our world the golden chandelier of the sun and the silver chandelier of the moon was to make the fish. The first motion of the principle of life, a principle that all the thousands of years since have not been able to define or analyze—the very first stir of life—was in a fish.

What an hour that was when in the Euphrates, the Gihon, the Pison and the Hiddekel, the four rivers of Paradise, the waters swirled with fins and brightened with scales. All the attributes of the infinite God were called into action for the making of the first fish. Lanceolate and translucent miracle. There is enough wonder in the plate of a sturgeon or in the cartilage of a shark to confound the scientist. It does not take the universe to prove a God. A fish does it. No wonder that Linnæus and Cuvier and Agassiz and the greatest minds of all the centuries sat enraptured before its anatomy.

Oh, its beauty and the adaptedness of its structure to the element in which it must live; the picture gallery on the sides of the mountain trout unveiled as they spring up to snatch the flies; the grayling, called the flower of fishes; the salmon, ascending the Oregon and the Severn, easily leaping the falls that would stop them; the bold perch, the gudgeon, silver and black spotted; the herring, moving in squadrons five miles long; the carp, for cunning called the fox of fishes; the wondrous sturgeons, formerly reserved for the tables of royal families, and the isinglass made out of their membrane; the tench, called the physician of fishes, because when applied to human ailments it is said to be curative; the lampreys, so tempting to the epicurean that too many of them slew Henry II—aye, the whole world of fishes!

Enough of them floating up and down the rivers to feed the hemispheres if every ear of corn and every head of wheat and every herd of quadruped and if every other article of food in all the earth were destroyed. Universal drought, leaving not so much as a spear of grass on the round planet, would leave in the rivers and lakes and seas for the human race a staple commodity of food which, if brought to shore, would be enough not only to feed but fatten the entire human race.

In times to come the world may be so populated that the harvests and vineyards and land animals may be insufficient to feed the human family, and the nations may be obliged to come to the rivers and ocean beaches to seek the living harvests that swim the deep, and that would mean more health and vigor and brilliancy and brain than the human race now own.

The Lord, by placing the fish in the first course of the menu in paradise, making it precede bird and beast, indicated to the world the importance of the fish as an article of human food. The reason that men and women lived three and four and five and nine hundred years was because they were kept on parched corn and fish. We mix up a fantastic food that kill the most of us before thirty years of age. Custards and whipped sillabubs and Roman punches and chicken salads at midnight are a gantlet that few have strength to run.

We put on many a tombstone glowing epithets saying that the person beneath died of patriotic services or from exhaustion in religious work when nothing killed the poor fellow but lobster eaten at a party four hours after he ought to have been sound asleep in bed. There are men to-day in our streets so many walking hospitals who might have been athletes if they had taken the hint of Genesis in my text and of our Lord's remark and adhered to simplicity of diet.

The reason that the country districts have furnished most of the men and women of our time who are doing the mightiest work in merchandise, in mechanics, in law, in medicine, in theology, in legislative and congressional halls, and all the presidents from Washington down—at least those who have amounted to anything—is because they were in those country districts of necessity kept on plain diet.

No man or woman ever amounted to anything who was brought up on floating island or angel cake. The world must turn back to paradisiac diet if it is to get paradisiac morals and parad saiac health. The human race to-day needs more phosphorus, and the fish is charged and surcharged with phosphorus—phosphorus, that which shines in the dark without burning.

What made the twelve apostles such stalwart men that they could endure anything and achieve everything? Next to divine inspiration, it was because they were nearly all fishermen and lived on fish and a few plain condiments. Paul, though not brought up to swing the net and throw the line, must of necessity have adopted the diet of the population among whom he lived, and you see the phosphorus in his daring plea before Felix, and the phosphorus in his boldest of all utterances before the wisacres on Mars Hill, and the phosphorus as he went without frigut to his beheading, and the phosphorus you see in the lives of all the apostles who moved right on undaunted to certain martyrdom, whether to be decapitated or flung off precipices or hung in crucifixion.

Phosphorus, shining in the dark without burning. No man or woman that ever lived was independent of questions of diet. Let those who by circumstances are compelled to simplicity of diet thank God for their rescue from the temptation of killing delicacies. The men and women who are to decide the drift of the Twentieth Century, which is only seven or eight steps off, are now five miles back from the rail station and had for breakfast this morning a similar bill of fare to that which Christ provided for the fishermen disciples on the banks of Lake Galilee.

Indeed the only articles of food that Christ by miracle multiplied were bread and fish which the boy who acted as sutler to the 7000 persons of the wilderness handed over—five barley loaves and two fishes. The boy must have felt badly when called on to give up the two fishes which he had brought out after having caught them himself, sitting with his bare feet over the bank of the lake and expecting to sell his supply at good profit, but he felt better when by the miracle the fish were multiplied and he had more returned to him than he had surrendered.

Know also in order to understand the ichthyology of the Bible that in the deeper waters, as those of the Mediterranean, there were monsters that are now extinct. The fools who become infidels because they cannot understand the ingulfment of the recreant Jonah in a sea monster might have saved their souls by studying a little natural history. "Oh," says some one, "that story of Jonah was only a fable." Say others: "It was interpolated by some writer of later times." Others say: "It was a reproduction of the story of Hercules devoured and then restored from the monster." But my reply is that history tells us that there were monsters large enough to whelm ships.

The extinct ichthyosaurus of other ages was thirty feet long, and as late as the Sixth Century of the Christian era up and down the Mediterranean there floated monsters compared with which a modern whale was a sardine or a herring. The shark has again and again been found to swallow a man entire. A fisherman on the coast of Turkey found a sea monster which contained a woman and a purse of gold. I have seen in museums sea monsters large enough to take down a prophet.

But I have a better reason for believing the Old Testament account, and that is that Christ said it was true and a type of His own resurrection, and I suppose He ought to know. In Matthew xii., 40, Jesus Christ says, "For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." And that settles it for me and for any man who does not believe Christ a dupe and an imposter.

Notice also how the Old Testament writers drew similitude from the fisheries. Jeremiah uses such imagery to prophesy destruction, "Behold, I will send for many fishers, saith the Lord, and they shall fish them." Ezekiel uses fish imagery to prophesy prosperity, "It shall come to pass that the fishers shall stand upon it from Engedi even to Eneglaim; there shall be a place to spread forth nets; their fish shall be according to their kinds, as the fish of the great sea, exceeding many," the explanation of which is that Engedi and Eneglaim stood on the banks of the Dead sea, in the waters of which no fish can live, but the prophet says that the time will come when these waters will be regenerated, and they will be great places for fish. Amos reproves idolatries by saying, "The day shall come upon you when he will take you away with hooks and your posterity with fishhooks." Solomon, in Ecclesiastes, declares that those captured of temptation are as fishes taken in an evil net. Indeed Solomon knew all about the finny tribe and wrote a treatise on ichthyology which has been lost.

Furthermore, in order that you may understand the ichthyology of the Bible, you must know that there were five ways of fishing. One was by a fence of reeds and cane, within which the fish were caught. But the Herodic government forbade that on Lake Galilee, less pleasure boats be wrecked by the stakes driven. Another mode was by spearing, the waters of Galilee so clear good aim could be taken for the transfixing. Another was by hook and line, as where Isaiah says, "The fishers also shall mourn, and they that cast angle into the brooks shall lament." And Job says, "Canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook?" And Habakkuk says, "They take up all of them with the angle."

Another mode was by a casting net or that which was flung from the shore; another, by a dragnet or that which was thrown from a boat and drawn through the sea as the fishing smack sailed on. How wonderful all this is inwrought into the Bible imagery and it leads me to ask in which mode are you and I fishing, for the church is the boat, and the gospel is the net, and the sea is the world, and the fish are the souls, and God addresses us as He did Simon and Andrew, saying, "Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men." But when is the best time to fish for souls? In the night. Peter, why did you say to Christ, "We have toiled all the night and have taken nothing?" Why did you not fish in the daytime? He replies, "You ought to know that the night is the best time for fishing."

At Tobyhanna Mills, among the mountains of Pennsylvania, I saw a friend with high boots and fishing tackle starting out at 9 o'clock at night, and I said, "Where are you going?" He answered, "Going to fish." "What, in the night!" He answered. "Yes, in the night." So the vast majority of souls captured for God are taken in times of revival in the night meetings. They might just as well come at 12 o'clock at noon, but most of them will not. Ask the evangelists of olden times, ask Finney, ask Nettleton, ask Osborn, ask Daniel Baker, and then ask all the modern evangelists which is the best time to gather souls, and they will answer, "The night; by all odds, the night." Not only the natural night, but the night of trouble.

Suppose I go around in this audience and ask these Christians when they were converted to God. One would answer, "I was at the time I lost my child by membranous croup, and it was the night of bereavement," or the answer would be, "It was just after I was swindled out of my property and it was the night of bankruptcy," or it would be, "It was during that time when I was down with that awful sickness, and it was the night of physical suffering," or it would be, "It was that time when slander took after me, and I was maligned and abused, and it was the night of persecution." Ah, my hearers, that is the time for you to go after souls, when a night of trouble is on them. Miss not that opportunity to save a soul, for it is the best of all opportunities.

Go up along the Mohawk, or the Juniata, or the Delaware, or the Tombigbee, or the St. Lawrence right after a rain, and you will find the fisherman all up and down the lakes? Why! Because a good time to angle is right after the rain, and that is a good time to catch souls, right after a shower of misfortune, right after floods of disaster. And as a pool overshadowed with trees is a grand place for making a fine haul of fish, so when the soul is under the long dark shadows of anxiety and distress it is a good time to make a spiritual haul. People in the bright sunshine of prosperity are not so easily taken.

But be sure before you start out to the gospel fisheries to get the right kind of bait. "But how," you say, "am I to get it?" My answer is, "Dig for it." "Where shall I dig for it?" "In the rich Bible grounds." We boys brought up in the country had to dig for bait before we started for the banks of the Raritan. We put the sharp edge of the spade against the ground and then put our foot on the spade, and with one tremendous plunge of our strength of body and will we drove it in up to the handle and then turned over the sod.

We had never read Walton's "Complete Angler," or Charles Cotton's "Instructions How to Angle for Grayling in a Clear Stream." We knew nothing about the modern red hackle or the fly of orange colored mohair, but we got the right kind of bait. No use trying to angle for fish or angle for souls unless you have the right kind of bait, and there is plenty of it in the promises, the parables, the miracles, the crucifixion, the heaven of the grand old gospel.

Yes, not only must you dig for bait, but use only fresh bait. You cannot do anything down at the pond with old angleworms. New views of truth. New views of God. New views of the soul. There are all the good books to help you dig. But make up your mind as to whether you will take the hint of Habukkuk and Isaiah and Job and use hook and line, or take the hint of Matthew and Luke and Christ and fish with a net.

I think many lose their time by wanting to fish with a net, and they never get a place to swing the net. In other words, they want to do gospel work on a big scale or they will not do it at all. I see feeble minded Christian men going around with a Bagster's Bible under their arm, hoping to do the work of an evangelist and use the net, while they might be better content with hook and line and take one soul at a time. They are bad failures as evangelists. They would be mighty successes as private Christians. If you catch only one soul for God, that will be enough to fill your eternity with celebration. All hail the fisherman with hook and line!

I have seen a man in roughest corduroy outfit come back from the woods loaded down with a string of finny treasures hung over his shoulder and his gamebag filled, and a dog with his teeth carrying the basket filled with the surplus of an afternoon's angling, and it was all the result of a hook and line, and in the eternal world there will be many a man and many a woman that was never heard of outside of a village Sunday-school or a prayer meeting buried in a church basement who will come before the throne of God with a multitude of souls ransomed through his or her instrumentality, and yet the work all done through personal interview, one by one, one by one.

You do not know who that one soul may be. Staupitz helped one soul into the light, but it was Martin Luther. Thomas Bilney brought salvation to one soul, but it was Hugh Latimer. An edge tool maker was the means of saving one soul, but it was John Summerfield. Our blessed Lord healed one blind eye at a time, one paralyzed arm at a time, one dropsical patient at a time, and raised from the dead one girl at a time, one young man at a time. Admire the net that takes in a great many at once, but do not despise the hook and line.

God help us amid the gospel fisheries, whether we employ hook or net, for the day cometh when we shall see how much depended on our fidelity. Christ Himself declared: "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea and gathered of every kind, which, when it was full, they drew to shore and sat down and gathered the good in the vessels, but cast the bad away. So shall it be at the end of the world—the angels shall come forth and separate the wicked from the just."

Yes, the fishermen think it best to keep the useful and worthless of the haul in the same net until it is drawn upon the beach, and then the division takes place, and if it is on Long Island coast the mossbankers are thrown out and the bluefish and shad preserved, or if it is on the shore of Galilee the fish classified as silurolds are hurled back into the water or thrown up on the bank as unclean, while the perch and the carp and the barbel are put into pails to be carried home for use.

So in the church on earth the saints and the hypocrites, the generous and the mean, the chaste and the unclean, are kept in the same membership, but at death the division will be made, and the good will be gathered to heaven, and the bad, however many holy communions they may have celebrated, and however many rhetorical prayers they may have offered, and however many years their names may have been on the church rolls, will be cast away. God forbid that any of us should be among the "cast away." But may we do our work, whether small or great, as thoroughly as did that renowned fisherman, George W. Bethune, who spent his summer rest angling in the waters around the Thousand Isles and beating at their own craft those who plied it all the year, and who the rest of his time gloriously preached Christ in a pulpit only fifteen minutes from where I now stand, and ordering for his own obsequies: "Put on me my pulpit gown and bands, with my own pocket Bible in my right hand. Bury me with my mother, my father and my grandmother. Sing also my own hymn:

"Jesus, Thou prince of life!
Thy chosen cannot die;
Like Thee, they conquer in the strife,
To reign with Thee on high."

PAYMENTS OF PENSIONS.

Treasury Officials Advocate the Abolition of the Pension Agencies.

The proposition now before Congress, of having pension payments made direct from the United States Treasury instead of through pension agencies, as at present, meets with general support by officials of the Treasury Department. The Secretary recently requested the views of the bureau officials directly affected in the matter and ascertained that they were nearly all in favor of the change, as being in the interests of economy and a better service generally. The present system entails an annual expense of $500,000, whereas the same service, it is intended, could be performed in a better manner under the plan proposed at an annual expense of $350,000. A change would involve the abolition of eighteen pension agencies in different parts of the country and an increase in the present working force of the Treasury Department, resulting, however, in an annual saving of $150,000. Under the plan proposed the Treasury Department would deal directly with the pensioners instead of through the agents as at present, and the payments would be made by means of checks mailed to the pensioners in the same way as the payments of interest checks on Government bonds are now made.

LARGEST OF THE KIND.

The Cantilever Bridge to be Built at New Orleans.

President Harrison has just signed a bill which authorizes Chicago men to construct over the Mississippi River at New Orleans the largest cantilever bridge in America. Surveyors and engineers will at once begin preliminary operations and within three years the $5,000,000 structure will be opened for traffic. The plan is one in which all the railroads in the South are interested and the contract has been given to Porthell & Karner, civil engineers of Chicago. The bridge will have many stupendous dimensions. It must be built of steel with three unbroken and continuous spans between the river banks, as defined by a medium stage of water, and with two piers in the river. The length of the main channel span will be 1095 feet and the two side spans will be 757 feet long, with the lower part of the superstructure not less than eighty-five feet above the extreme high water mark. This will make the bridge itself but a few feet less than a half mile in length. The location of the bridge will probably be near Carrollton.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

An American Ship Lost and a German Vessel Abandoned.

The American ship Robert L. Belknap, which left Floge about December 16 for New York, met with disaster near the Natunas group of islands, off the northwest coast of Borneo, in the China Sea. The vessel and cargo were totally lost, but all on board were supposed to be saved. Boats containing twenty persons from the ship have arrived at Singapore. Captain Staples was master of the vessel.

The British ship Gladstone, when off the Western Islands, rescued twelve survivors of the crew of the German ship Felix Mendelssohn, Captain Fretwurst, bound from Pensacol for Ostend, England. The Mendelssohn was dismasted and water-logged. One of her seamen had been drowned and another had been frozen to death before the Gladstone came up.

J. J. WHELPLEY, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has officially severed his connection with the Treasury Department to enter private business, after an active connection with the office for thirty-two years. Mr. Whelpley entered the office in August, 1861, when the Treasurer's office numbered only eight clerks. Now it has over three hundred employes. In 1861 the total assets aggregated less than $10,000,000; now they aggregate $700,000,000.

Joy does not seem to enter largely into the life of a Mexican soldier. If he does not run away from the brigands the brigands shoot him. If he does run away the Government shoots him. To throw up his job and scoot north across the Rio Grande must be an impulse hard to resist.

Mr. Wm. Wade
Of Lowell.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED

Good Appetite and Good Health Restored by HOOD'S

Mr. Wm. Wade, the well known boot and shoe dealer at 17 Merrimack St., near the Postoffice, Lowell, says:

"When I find ***a good thing*** I feel like praising it, and I know from personal experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fine medicine. I have for a good many years been seriously troubled with

Distress in My Stomach

and indigestion. I had medical advice, prescriptions and various medicines, but my trouble was not relieved. At last I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla and I must say ***the effect was surprising.*** Soon after I began taking it I found great relief, and now

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

eat without having that terrible distress. I also rest well at night and am in good health, for all of which I thank ***Hood's Sarsaparilla.***" WM. WADE.

Hood's Pills are the best liver invigorator and cathartic. Purely vegetable.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of [illegible]: "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S. S. S. Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT

M. H. McCOY,
Van Wert, Ohio.

Acted like Magic!

Suffered Years with Kidneys and Liver. LIFE WAS A BURDEN!

Mr. McCoy is a wealthy and influential citizen of Van Wert, and a man known for miles around. See what he says:—

"For years I was a terrible sufferer with Kidney and Liver trouble, also **nervous prostration** and **poor health** in general. I was all run down and life a burden. I tried **physicians** and every available remedy, but **found no relief.** Was induced to give Swamp-Root a trial, which acted like magic, and to-day I am **entirely cured** and as good a man as ever. It is without question the **greatest remedy** in the world. Any one in doubt of this statement can address me below."

M. H. McCOY, Van Wert, Ohio.

SWAMP-ROOT

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if you are not benefited, Druggist will refund to you the price paid. "Invalids' Guide to Health" free and thousands of Testimonials. Consultation free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. At Druggists, 50c. and $1.00 Size.

NYNU—6

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CLEVELAND wears a 7⅛ hat.

MGR. SATOLLI'S title is "His Excellency."

THE Czar of Russia personally spends about $10,000,000 a year.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S annual visit to the continent costs about $55,000.

SWINBURNE has written an ode concerning the Chicago World's Fair.

THE full name of the Populist Governor of Kansas is Loraine Demosthenes Lewelling.

IT was Sir William Harcourt who first bestowed upon Gladstone the title of "Grand Old Man."

HARRISON received during his term of office as President, for salary and allowances, the sum of $376,800.

THE late ex-President Hayes was wounded four times during the war, once almost fatally, and had three horses killed under him.

LORD WOLSELEY is credited with a desire to be Governor-General of Canada. Just now he commands Her Majesty's troops in Ireland.

A DECREE is officially published announcing the removal of the name of Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panamiteur, from the roll of the Legion of Honor.

EDWARD H. PAYSON, of Salem, Mass., has filled the positson of Cashier in one bank for sixty-seven years. He is ninety years old, and has just resigned his position.

THE Crown Prince of Roumania's allowance has been fixed at $120,000 a year, half of which is to come from his country and the other half from his uncle, King Charles.

IT is proposed that ex-President Hayes's portrait be placed on the Government Treasury notes before many months. The faces of Grant and Garfield have been so used.

THE late Bishop Phillips Brooks had a private business arrangement with a Boston photographer by which a royalty was paid on each photograph of his that was sold, the proceeds to be devoted to mission purposes.

CLEVELAND is the only honorary member of the Sigma Chi College Society. The initiation took place at his office in New York City. Rev. Dr. Gessler and Alfred Taylor gave him the grip of recognition and the fraternity pin.

EX-GOVERNOR J. M. THAYER, of Nebraska, who created such a sensation two years ago by refusing to allow Governor Boyd to take possession of the office, is being sheltered by a poor soldier in the suburbs of Lincoln. He is penniless.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Minnesota, is almost blind in one eye, and the trouble had a curious origin. He was exposed to the steady glare of an electric light for two hours while making a campaign speech. The optic nerve was injured, a cold ensued, and paralysis of the nerve resulted.

WHEN a President is inaugurated at Washington he is usually sworn in with a large, new Bible, which is afterward presented to some member of his family. But Cleveland in 1885 took the oath on his mother's Bible. It was a small book, morocco bound and gilt-edged. So far as is known he still has the book.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE cholera is spreading still in Germany.

THE anthracite coal tonnage of 1892 was 41,466,688 tons.

THE Hudson River ice crop is estimated at 4,000,000 tons.

THE bean crop in California in 1893 was 76,594,500 pounds.

THE cold weather did not damage the orange crop in Florida.

RABBITS are becoming a serious nuisance in some parts of Kansas.

THERE were forty duels in France last year and but two deaths resulted.

AN opportunity will be given Australians to furnish meat for the British army.

THE postal appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, is nearly $84,000,000.

THE Hawaiian Queen was about to flood her country with small coin when she was deposed.

FREE coal bureaus were opened during the cold weather in St. Louis, Chicago and other Western cities.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad is said to have arrangements about completed for a route to the Pacific Coast.

THE Dominion of Canada estimates for the ensuing year contain appropriations of $4,330,200 for canals.

A COLONY of Bohemians from Northern Missouri have bought 17,000 acres of land near Victoria, Texas.

OVER 16,000 people in Washington City had to apply to the charitable for help during the late cold snap.

RUSSIAN troops are being sent into Russian Poland in great numbers, and quartered along the frontier.

CHOLERA is feared more in Europe than war. The disease is expected to do terrible work the coming summer.

IT costs about $12,000 to get the votes of the electoral college brought to Washington from the forty-four States.

SENTIMENT in Administration circles in Washington is said to be decidedly in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, but without undue haste.

OCEAN freights between North and South America are at the lowest point ever known; many ocean tramp steamers are unable to obtain cargoes.

THE record of accidents in and around Boston, Mass., caused by electric street cars in 1892 shows that ten persons were killed and 265 injured.

THE naval vessels now in process of construction at various ship yards in the United States are estimated to cost $53,000,000, and merchant vessels building are valued at $4,560,000.

KATAHDIN is the name Secretary Tracy bestowed on the new battle ram built at Bath, Me., on plans suggested by Rear Admiral Ammen. The vessel takes its name from Mount Katahdin, Maine's greatest mountain.

CAPTURED BY A MOB.

A Hundred Killed and Six Hundred Wounded at Bogota.

Private advices from Bogota state that the recent riot there was as much more serious than at first reported. It is said that there was a severe and sanguinary battle between the populace and the police.

The mob defeated the police and held possession of the city for two days. Then the National troops were called out, and martial law was proclaimed. The soldiers succeeded in restoring order, and the leaders of the mob were arrested and executed. Altogether about 100 persons were killed and from 500 to 600 wounded in the conflict.

How to Guess a Woman's Age.

A volume of memoirs has just been published giving the experiences of a French President of Assizes. It bears curious testimony to the inaccuracy of women on the subject of their own ages. As the writer's information is from the calender, he speaks only of the criminal classes. The only instances in which he finds correct dates given by women are when they are under twenty-five or over eighty five. At these periods of life, he says, they are to be trusted.

At all other periods the sure controlling tendency is to understate. The magistrate has been able to give a rule for guidance. He finds that female prisoners invariably state their ages as twenty-nine, thirty-nine, forty-nine or fifty-nine and from this remarkable circumstance he deduces his rule. If their ages are in the forties, they bodily set them down in the thirties, but conscience asserting itself, they keep as near the truth as they can and fix them at thirty-nine. Whether male criminals do the same the magistrate does not state.—London News.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Disease is unnatural and is but the proof that we are abusing Nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

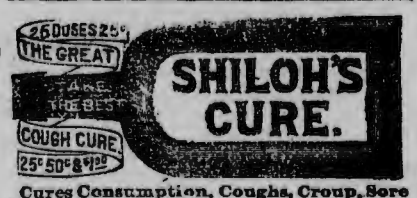
"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col. ©

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

PROFIT $2 PER SHARE

Par value, $5. The above is a bona-fide offer and is intended to induce you to write us for particulars. A first-class industrial enterprise in which *you* can make 40 per cent. quick and give your investor a guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent. per annum. Address Manhattan Trading Co., No. 13 B'dway, New York City

TO YOUNG MEN.

Splendid opportunity to learn a business that will give steady employment and a salary of $1000 a year. Send 2c. stamp for circular, containing full information. Address Geo. H. Lawrence, 53 E. 10th, N.Y. City.

FRUIT TREES.

Largest and *BEST* Stock in United States. Planters and Dealers should get *OUR PRICES* before placing *ORDERS.* E. MOODY & SONS, *LOCKPORT*, N. Y.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

A Gigantic Skeleton.

Workmen in clearing the right of way for an extension of the tram road for the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, near Colmesniel, Texas, dug up an immense beech log, under which was found a human skeleton, the bones of which were only partly decomposed. The skeleton was that of a man of gigantic frame, and the skull was cleft as if with a tomahawk. An Indian tomahawk and numerous flint arrow heads were found beside the skeleton. The spot where the discovery was made is six miles from Colmesniel, on the Trinity River, in the immediate vicinity where history says La Salle, the great explorer, was slain when, with a few of his followers, he was making his way back to the Illinois River. The bones and the relics have been carefully preserved, and a thorough investigation will be made to determine, if possible, whether the bones are those of some Indian warrior or possibly of one of La Salle's men.—Chicago Herald.

Cannot Take the Bit.

The chief of the Kansas City (Mo.) Fire Department has invented a new bridle for horses, the use of which makes it impossible for the horse to take the bit between his teeth. It has no bit to take. It is arranged with a strap over the horse's nose, and a steel curb under his jaw in such a way that a hard pull on the reins make the animal very uncomfortable indeed. The new bridle works to perfection, it is said, on a practical test, keeping the horse perfectly under control, while giving him the minimum of discomfort. One great advantage of the contrivance is that it enables the animal to eat and drink in comfort without displacing the bridle.—New York News.

England has revived an old law against swearing.

Curious Death Customs of Fiji.

The Fijians believe that in case a marriageable youth or maiden dies without having gone through with the elaborate nuptial knot-tying ceremony of the islands his or her soul is doomed to wander about forever in an intermediate region between heaven and the lower regions. When anyone dies, man, woman or child, a whale's tooth is placed in the hand of the corpse, the missile to be thrown at the tree which stands as a guide post to point out the road that leads to heaven and the one that leads to sheol.—St. Louis Republic.

A Rider's Experiments.

Experiments with cyclers and carrier pigeons for transmitting messages are being made by the Gymnastic Society of Rome, in the interest of the Italian army. The rider carried a small cage attached to his machine, in which are several well-trained pigeons. When important observations have been taken and jotted down, they are placed in envelopes and affixed to the birds, which are liberated. In every instance thus far the birds have flown promptly and in a straight line back to headquarters.—New York Witness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest food, and which expert pastry cooks declare is not obtainable by the use of any other raising agent.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

Royal Baking Powder is shown a pure cream-of-tartar powder, the highest of all in leavening strength. —*U. S. Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder is superior in purity, strength, and wholesomeness to any other powder which I have examined.—*New York State Analyst.*

Shoots it on the Spot

ST. JACOBS OIL is the sworn enemy of Pain. It fights to Kill. It wins its Battles and Comes off Conqueror.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

THE KIND THAT CURES

MRS. OLIVER CHERRIER, Malone, N. Y.

On Crutches 10 Years! EATING SORES THAT WOULD NOT HEAL! CURED! CURED!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.

GENTLEMEN:—I wish to testify to the efficacy of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA.

For several years I have been suffering from a **bad Blood Disorder** called by different names by the several Physicians who attended me, but which **baffled the skill** of them all. It attacked my **face, EATING AWAY THE FLESH,** and leaving a persistent **running sore,** which nothing would heal. It also broke out on my **limb** as a **FEVER SORE.** For months I **was confined to my bed** and have been **unable to walk** without crutches for **over ten years.**

Last Fall I purchased three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

of Davis Bros. It **helped** me from the **first.** I took it faithfully, and I can now **attend to my household duties** and **walk as well as ever.**

I am sure that my ease is as near a **miracle** as anything that happens at the present day.

I am very sincerely yours, Malone, N. Y. MRS. OLIVER CHERRIER.

GENTLEMEN:—We enclose testimonial of Mrs. Cherrier, which is a strong endorsement of your valuable compound. We believe her statement to be **true in every respect.**

We are very respectfully yours, DAVIS BROS.

Malone, N. Y. Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY

Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances. Perfect {ADJUSTMENT, COMFORT, CURE.}

New Pat. Improvement. Illustrated Cat. and rules for self-measurement sent free. Correctly scaled. C. V. Austin Mfg. Company, 744 Broadway, New York City.

Piso's Remedy for CATARRH Is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

"Well Bred, Soon Wed." Girls Who Use

SAPOLIO

Are Quickly Married.

Justice to All.

It is now apparent to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition that millions of people will be denied the pleasure of becoming the possessors of

World's Fair Souvenir Coins

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

The extraordinary and growing demand for these Coins, and the desire on the part of the Directors that equal opportunities may be afforded for their purchase, have made it necessary to enlarge the channels of distribution. To relieve themselves of some responsibility, the Directors have invited

THE MERCHANTS

Throughout the Nation to unite with the Banks in placing Columbian Half-Dollars on sale. This is done that the masses of the people, and those living at remote points, may be afforded the best possible opportunity to obtain the Coins.

THE FORTUNATE POSSESSORS

of SOUVENIR COINS will be those who are earliest in seizing upon these new advantages.

$10,000 Was Paid For The First Coin

They are all alike, the issue is limited, and time *must* enhance their value. The price is One Dollar each.

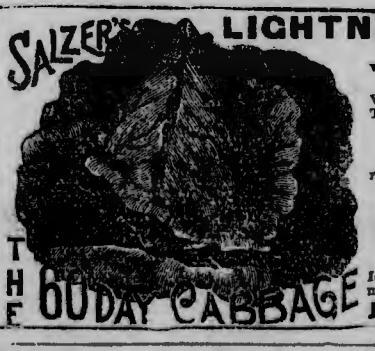
HOW TO GET THE COINS:

Go to your nearest merchant or banker, as they are likely to have them. If you cannot procure them in this way, send direct to us, ordering *not less than Five Coins*, and remitting One Dollar for each Coin ordered.

Send instructions how to ship the Coins and they will be sent free of expense. Remit by registered letter, or send express or post-office money order, or bank draft to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

SALZER'S LIGHTNING—The 60 Day Cabbage.



This is absolutely the earliest cabbage in the world. Seed very scarce. Pkg., 15c.; ½ oz., 35c.; ¼ lb., $2, postpaid.

THE EARLIEST VEGETABLES

Will be in great demand this spring and will fetch big prices. To have the earliest, plant Salzer's seeds.

35 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Novelties, $1, postpaid.

FOR 14c. (WITH CATALOGUE, 19c.)

To introduce our seeds everywhere, we send, postpaid, upon receipt of 14c.:

1 package Six Weeks' Radish,	10c.	In all 9 Packages, listed nowhere under 90c.
1 " Silver State Lettuce,	15c.	
1 " Giant Prolific Tomato,	20c.	
1 " Long Giant Cucumber,	10c.	
5 " Brilliant Flower Seeds,	35c.	ALL FOR 14c.

SALZER'S SEED CATALOGUE

Is the finest published. Costs us over $50,000! It is gladly mailed upon receipt of 8c. postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

A Marvel of Simplicity!! and Low Cost!!! NO BOILER—NO FIRE—NO DANGER. For BOATS, PUMPS, FACTORIES, etc. Circulars of SAFETY VAPOR ENGINE CO., 16 Murray St., New York.

JAS. G. BLAINE Authorized Life. Bonanza for agents. Outfit only 25c. B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 380. 11th St., Richmond, Va.

GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.... .....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.. ..... .50
THREE MONTHS,.. ..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Miss Fannie Schmittle started on Thursday to visit friends in Fulton county.

Rev. Wm. Schriber has been confined to his home with an attack of the grip for the past few weeks.

Harry Beers, who is teaching school in Henderson township, visited parents over Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fields attended the funeral of Mrs. F.'s nephew, Howard Haines, in Altoona, on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beers, of Bradford, Pa., are spending some time with Mr. Beers' parents at the Seibert House.

J. Ross Mateer, of Altoona, proprietor of Mateer's drug store in this place, tarried in town between trains on Thursday.

Miss Tillie Faust started on Thursday morning last on a two or three months' trip among friends in Philadelphia and vicinity.

Miss Lyda McIntyre returned to this place on Saturday last, after an absence of several months among friends in Hollidaysburg and Altoona.

W. E. Copenhaver, who is employed in a paper mill at Johnsonburg, Elk county, arrived home last week on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. S. R. Simons and daughter, of Tyrone; Miss Maud Wood, of Harrisburg, and Chas. Bice, of this place, who is employed at Harrisburg, were visitors in town over Sunday.

Stansberry Huller, an employee of the E. B. T. Co., at the yard east of town, had the fingers of his right hand badly mashed while coupling cars on Friday last. The unfortunate man was taken to his home as soon as possible and the wounds attended to by Dr. Borst.

What might have been a burglary was thwarted one night last week by one of our townspeople who scared a couple of nocturnal visitors away from the vicinity of W. L. White's wagon shop, where they had gone after breaking a pane of glass in Lewis Norris' blacksmith shop and secured one of his best coal chisels.

The Democratic primary was held last week with the following result: Burgess, E. Clark Fields; councilmen, A. Eberman and C. Miller; school directors, R. J. Faust and John Rummel; assessor, C. E. Hart; inspector, James Davis; constable, A. S. Cogley; auditor, McClelland Hildebrandt; collector, R. M. Longacre; high constable, Adam Crouse.

Mount Union is still progressing, notwithstanding the remark that we are a slow town. Within the past week or ten days Chas. Stratford, jr., has broken ground for a dwelling house on his lot on Shirley street, next to the residence of his son William. A. F. H. Kieferle is also preparing the foundation for a house on Jefferson street, and A. S. Welch will build an addition to his agriculture and implement building on Shirley street.

Mrs. Peter Copenhaver, who has suffered severely from a cancer for some time past, died on Thursday evening last at her home in this place. The funeral was held on Sunday last with burial at Mt. Nebo cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. A. W. Maxwell, of the United Brethren church, of which the deceased was a member in good standing for many years. A husband and eight children survive her. She was aged 65 years.

MILL CREEK.

Wm. Fultz, of Ohio, who is visiting relatives in this county, was lately the guest of Charley Fultz in this town.

Miss Lennie Stonebraker went to Camden, N. J., last week to visit her friend Mrs. Allen, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. G. W. Yocum, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Dr. Simpson's last week. Mrs. Yocum had been in ill health for some time but we are glad to state she is recovering her former health.

Bert Landis, who was a teacher in this district last year, shook hands with Mill Creek friends last Saturday while on his way to visit a friend in the valley. Mr. Landis is now employed as clerk in a dry goods house in Philadelphia.

Dr. Edward Goodman, one of Altoona's most successful physicians, spent part of last week mid the scenes of his boyhood in this vicinity. His mother resides near Mill Creek and the Doctor spent most of his time with her.

Rumors of an oyster supper to be held in this place this week by the political Tammany, a society formed here last fall to prevent cruelty to dumb brutes, but as the working of the society is altogether secret we can not gain the particulars.

The sleds now rest, so do the young folks of Mill Creek, except one young lady who was so unfortunate as to have one of her feet frozen. Everyone sympathizes with that young lady, but no one knows just who it is or rather no one claims the frozen foot.

Who hasn't heard of Mother Goose and her wonderful family. For years much has been said, learned and written about her and yet people delight in stories pertaining to the old lady rhymes of whom we learned when first our baby lips uttered speech. Do you want to spend a pleasant hour with Mother Goose? If so, go to the M. E. church Wednesday evening, February 22nd.

Miss Rebecca Isenberg, who has been one of the best known lady teachers in this county for the past 20 years has surprised her friends by resigning from her position in the Huntingdon public schools for a very good reason, viz: On January 31st a wedding was performed at the Isenberg home in which Miss Isenberg performed the part of bride, the groom being Owen Bruner, of Petersburg, formerly of Perry county. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock P. M., and was performed by Rev. B. E. Hart in the presence of quite a number of invited guests. The bride was the recipient of a number of costly presents. After all had partaken of the sumptuous meal which was prepared, the boys turned out and expressed their good wishes by an old fashioned serenade. The bride and groom will take up their residence in Petersburg, where Mr. Bruner is engaged in mercantile pursuits. We all join in extending congratulations.

CASSVILLE.

Master Wilbur Heaton and Oscar Shaffer are victims of "grip."

Nathan Horton, one of our aged citizens, is very ill. His daughter, Mrs. Bruce Hyssong, is with him caring for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson, who have been absent from home for several months, returned last week, both looking well.

The Mission Band held its regular meeting on Sunday, in charge of Mrs. Clarkson. They decided to give an entertainment March 12th, and expect to have a good program.

Rev. Burrows delivered a good sermon Sabbath evening on "The Good Samaritan way of Living." His treatment of the theme was both practical and beautiful. We wish it were faithfully followed in every life.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. are greatly delighted over a lot of beautifully bound Bibles sent to them for their railroad work by the Pennsylvania Bible Society of Philadelphia. Mrs. Corbin, of Huntingdon, will place them in the cars desiring them. It is certainly home mission work to place in the hands of these busy men, who too often have no church, the word of God, and if some poor soul is hurled into eternity with no warning we should all be able to say, "We did what we could."

Cassville has five old ladies who are each past four score years.

Isaiah Bumgardner and wife are visiting friends in Huntingdon and Grafton.

Miss Mary Dean has gone to take care of Miss Betty Posten, who is an invalid.

Misses Mary Hamilton and Emma Rindlaub are visiting friends in Robertsdale.

Walter Parks is carrying the mail to Broad Top City, for Sherman Cornelius, whose horse was hurt some time ago.

Miss Allie Greenland, one of Union township's successful teachers, was recent visitor to her many friends in Cassville.

Joseph Lensboner and Mrs. Mary Odare, both of this vicinity, were united in marriage by justice of the peace D. Clarkson on Sunday, February 5, 1893.

Al. Smoker and daughter were recent visitors to friends in Cassville. Mr. Smoker will take his wife, who is in declining health, to Philadelphia for treatment in the near future.

Rev. Allison Gehrett, who was called home on account of the serious illness of his mother, returned to his home in Missouri. His mother, who is past her 83d year, is much improved in health.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Brown, postmaster at Colfax, is on the sick list.

Mrs. Hezekiah David is laid up with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mrs. Sophia Bumgardner, who has been sick for some time, is improving slowly.

According to an old saying, "Plenty of sleet plenty of fruit," we ought to have an abundance next season.

G. W. Wright, of Mapleton, dropped in at Pine Grove last week to see how many pupils were there that went to school there when he went. He only found one, Harry Greenland.

The largest oak log that has ever been sawed on Denny & Trimble's mill was sawed last week. It cut eight switch pieces 7x10 inches and two plank. It came off 'Squire L. W. Pheasant's land.

The ground hog could certainly not see his shadow in this section, which would indicate mild weather for the next six weeks. His predictions would squarely butt against the predictions of our more modern prophets. We will soon see which will come out best.

George Hazzard and John Curfman were brothers-in-law and owned and lived on adjoining farms for many years. They moved from the valley over 20 years ago. Since that they and their wives have died and strange to relate have all four been brought to the valley and buried on the Sabbath.

Mr. Rindlaub, our accommodating mail carrier, treated those of the pupils of the Pine Grove school who were at the post office one evening last week to a small animal show. It was an opossum that he had captured on the mountain. The children enjoyed it greatly as many of them had never seen one.

It is seldom that a correspondent has to chronicle the death of so many aged neighbors in so short a time. On the 9th of January Ephraim Chilcott died in his 80th year, the 23d John Hazzard in his 82nd year, and on the 27th of the same month John Curfman in his 86th year. Mr. Curfman died at the residence of his son, Isaiah, in Oneida township. Sixty-four years of his life were spent in this valley. He was one of the first neighbors that I can remember. At that time he was one of the ablest men physically that Trough Creek had and one of the earliest risers and most industrious. He was a devout christian; able in prayer and an earnest exhorter. He was saving of his earnings and owned a good Trough Creek farm, but his liberality in bailing others ruined him financially. His son, Isaiah, as a dutiful son took him in and cared for him and his companion in their old days Mr. Curfman had enjoyed very poor health for the last six years, and, worst of all, was unable to see to read a good part of that time. His remains were brought to Cassville on the 29th and laid to rest by the side of those of his faithful christian wife, who preceded him to the glory land nearly 6 years. He was a member of the U. B. church and his funeral sermon is expected to be preached by Rev. Woodward in the U. B. church in Huntingdon some time during the present month.

SMITH VALLEY.

Mrs. Sarah Curfman, of this valley, is on the sick list.

P. A. Pheasant, of this valley, had one of his horses badly kicked recently.

Tilden Neuman and sister, of Fulton county, were recent guests among relatives in this valley.

Among the recent visitors to this valley were H. L. Beatty, of Altoona, Miss Myrtle Witter and Hays Witter, of Fulton county, and William Conover, of High Bridge, N. J.

—Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. For sale by T. M. Logue.

STARTLING - SALE!

THOS. S. JOHNSTON'S

FAMOUS CLEARANCE SALE

Will Commence Friday, Feb. 10th, and continue 10 days only.

IT WILL BE A GRAND SUCCESS.

No Sham, No Misrepresentation. We will have what we advertise. We expect a crowd. We will have it.

We will not give goods away, but will sell them to you at prices that will surprise and please you all. We will not advertise "GREAT SPECIAL BARGAINS" and when you come for them say, "WE ARE JUST OUT."

My Patrons shall not be Disappointed.

Notice a few of the many Bargains.

Fine unbleached muslin, yard wide, 20 yards for
Heavy unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 15 yards for
Standard bleached Muslin, yard wide, 15 yards for **$1.00.**
Fine bleached Muslin, yard wide, 12 yards for
500 pieces Navy Blue Calico at 6c per yard.
500 pieces Standard Colored Calicos at 6c per yard.
500 pieces Best Light Calicos at 6c per yard.
One Lot Ladies' Corsets reduced from $1 and $1.25 to 69c.
" " " " 75c to 47c.
" " " to 23c.
Apron Ginghams at 5 and 6c per yard.

Lot Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Dress Shoes, $1.25.

Lot Ladies' Heavy Oil Grain Shoes at $1.25.

Great bargains in Ladies' Dress Shoes at $2, $2.50 and $3.00.
One lot Men's Dress Shoes, lace or congress, at $1.25 per pair.
" " Heavy Working Shoes at $1 per pair.
5,000 yards Crrsh, 6 yards for 25c.
2,900 yards Linen Crash, 3 yards for 25c.

DRESS GOODS.

For want of space we will not try to tell you of the wondersul Bargains in this department, but will ask you to kindly visit this department and if you do not find Dress Goods at prices lower than ever before we are mistaken.

REMNANT COUNTER.

Just a word is sufficient. The grand success of this counter in my former clearance sales speaks for itself. Do not miss it.

Table Linens.

Bleached and Red Table Linens from 23c to $1 per yard.

White Goods and Scrims.

We have just opened an immense stock of White Goods and Scrims at Rock Bottom prices.

IMPORTANT.

We had a very successful year in the sale of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear, Blankets, Shawls and Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, but what we have left we will make go at prices so low that you cannot help but grasp this golden opportunity and secure what you may need at amazingly low prices. This will be your last chance to secure new styles in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks at your own price.

BEAR IN MIND,

The important features of this great and famous sale will be that you shall be waited on promptly, receive the full value for your money and not be disappointed. We will not advertise one thing and give you another.

What is to Your Benefit is to our Success.

DO NOT FORGET THE DATE,

TEN DAYS,

Commencing Friday, Feb 10, 1893.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Feb. 8, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—The days are forty minutes longer than they were a month ago.

—Sixteen cars were wrecked near Vineyard on Monday.

—A dwelling house suitable for a small family for rent. Inquire of *W.* H. Rex.

—H. L. Robley, of Altoona, spent Sunday and Monday with friends in Mapleton.

—E. R. Ramsey recently moved into one of G. W. Yocum's tenant houses on Chestnut street.

—George Palmer last week moved to the property which he recently purchased from Mrs. C. W. Mattern.

—Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—Mrs. S. W. Craig and Albert Hicks and wife, of Huntingdon, were among visitors to Mapleton within the past week.

—John A. Patterson, having purchased the Mrs. Mary J. Hooper property northwest of town, moved thereto yesterday.

—Men's felt boots with buckle rubbers for only $2.10 at George W. Yocum's Huntingdon. Reliable goods at reasonable prices.

—John B. Henderson and George A. Wise, both of whom are employed on the Middle division, last Thursday moved their families to Altoona.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—T. M. Wood last Wednesday sprained the toes of his left foot by making a mis-step while ascending the steps in the pit at the Jackstown water station.

—An exchange remarks that hogs are getting so scarce in Chicago that men who chew tobacco are getting afraid to expectorate in public. Wish they might be so elsewhere.

—A brakeman named Eichelberger had both legs and an arm cut off at McVeytown on Monday. He fell from his train and lived but a short time after the accident occurred.

—The total number of taxables in this State in 1892, according to the returns of the various counties to the department of Internal Affairs, was 1,576,149, an increase of 43,254 over the previous year.

—For Rent.—Intending to relinquish blacksmithing, I will rent my blacksmith shop in Mapleton and use of tools to a reliable man. For further particulars call on or address W. H. Mounts, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Friday next is not an unusual date so far as the calendar is concerned but this year it is attended with importance to the people of this vicinity. Don't lose sight of the fact that on that day Johnston's great clearance sale commences.

—The oyster supper given by Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., last Friday evening was a very pleasant affair. *We* had expected to give a more extended account of the gathering of the veterans but have failed to receive particulars.

—How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—James Montgomery last Friday received the pleasing intelligence that he had been granted a pension of $8 per month with back pay amounting to something over $140. H. H. Swope was yesterday informed that a pension of $8 per month had been granted him with back pay amounting to $234.

—The ground hog failed to see his shadow last Thursday and if his weather prognostications be infallible we may expect an early spring. But for the past two years the ground hog and the weather have not been in harmony and it wouldn't be well to cast off your winter garments on the strength of his predictions.

—Every person feels more or less freedom in any place where he hears he has the privilege to help himself. E. E. McMeen, of Huntingdon, is giving an opportunity for every person in the county to help himself to wonderful bargains during the month of February. See advertisement. Mr. McMeen will do just what he says he will.

—The U. B. church about one mile south of Calvin will be rededicated to the worship of God next Sunday. Services will be held Saturday night, Sunday morning and Sunday night. Rev. T. P. Orner, presiding elder, Rev. R. S. *Woodward* and Rev. J. l. L. Ressler, of First U. B. church, Altoona, will be present and participate in the services.

—Postmaster General Wanamaker has given notice that the color of the special delivery stamps will be light orange hereafter, instead of dark blue, the design being the same. The change is made necessary to distinguish it from the one cent Columbian stamp which has puzzled postoffice clerks so much. The present supply must be exhausted, however, before the new stamps are sent out.

—Next Tuesday will be St. Valentine's Day. It is a day which custom has established for sweet remembrances but there are still some people in the world whose tastes have not been sufficiently educated to prevent them from circulating horrible and ridiculous daubs which tend to wound the feelings of a fellow creature. The sending of the so-called comic valentines is a mark of low-breeding.

—Harry Neff, aged 18 years, son of Calvin Neff, formerly of Alexandria, this county, but for several years past a resident of Tyrone, was killed at Tyrone last Wednesday evening. The young man was employed in the scales office and jumped on the Clearfield mail train to ride to his home. He jumped off at 14th street and owing to the icy condition of the walk, fell under the wheels. His head and left arm were severed.

—Representative John Cessna, of Bedford county, has introduced in the state legislature a resolution proposing amendments to the state constitution. The measure abolishes spring elections and provides for biennial instead of annual fall elections. It is designed to lesson the cost of elections. It also changes the length of the term of many state, county, borough and township officers, the most important being that of auditor-general, which is increased from three to four years.

—On Friday evening while Miss Anna Ritchey, of Hopewell, was lighting a lamp the match set the cover of a stand on fire. While throwing the cover into the stove the blaze caught her apron and in a second she was completely enveloped in flame. Her father and Miss Sallie Evans rendered valorous service and subdued the flames in one minute but the fire had burnt off the young lady's dress and one skirt, but she miraculously escaped almost unhurt.

—Ex-Supt. M. G. Brumbaugh has been elected a staff lecturer for the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. He will begin to lecture on completion in '93 of his course in the graduate department of the University of Pennsylvania. He is but the third man who has been honored in this country with the position of staff lecturer. His friends will also be glad to learn that he has been awarded the M. E. Sadler, Oxford, England, scholarship of 50, for advanced work in University Extension. This award carries with it an invitation to attend the sessions at Oxford, England, in the summer of 1894 and deliver a course of lectures.

—A number of citizens assembled at the borough office last Thursday evening and made the following ticket to be voted for at the approaching municipal election: R. N. McCarl, burgess; Samuel Hatfield, ass't. burgess; Alfred Lamberson, judge; G. D. Wood and S. B. Neice, inspectors; J. D. McDonald, constable; A Heeter, high constable; A. B. Gillam and E. F. Slates, councilmen for 3 years; John M. Miller, councilman for 1 year; A. M. Parker and G. W. Wright, school directors; John A. Toomey, collector; J. Howard Shimer, auditor. The ticket does not please everybody and it was not expected that it would, but nevertheless, it is a good one and was fairly nominated. Many of the nominees have served in the positions for which they were named and proved themselves careful and efficient officers.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Chilcoat, wife of George Chilcoat, of Cole's valley, this county, died on the 2d inst., of pneumonia, aged 63 years, 8 months and 17 days. Deceased was a daughter of Vincent Robinson, deceased, and was very highly respected by her neighbors and for many years was a member of the M. P. church. She leaves a husband and a large family of grown up sons and daughters, all settled in life save one daughter at home. Her remains were interred in Cole's valley on the 3d inst., Rev. Burrows officiating.

—In the case of John H. Wallace vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad company to recover $20,000 damage for the appropriation of his stone quarry at Union Furnace by the defendant company when straightening its tracks, tried in the Blair county court last week a verdict was found in favor of the plaintiff for $4,500 damages. The original jury of view, composed of residents of Somerset and Bedford counties had awarded the plaintiff $1965 damages from which award he appealed. George B. Orlady and H. M. Baldridge were counsel for the plaintiff and D. J. Neff and J. D. Hicks for the defendant.

University Extension.

Ex-Superintendent M. G. Brumbaugh met a number of citizens representing different societies and interests in Huntingdon and other towns of the county, who are interested in University Extension work, at the arbitration room at 1 P. M., Saturday, Feb. 4 1893.

Mr. Brumbaugh presided as temporary chairman, and explained briefly the purpose and method of this work.

Supt. L. S. Shimmell moved that a temporary organization be effected. Motion carried and was further continued by electing Dr. D. K. Freeman, president; Dr. Schaffer, vice president; J. B. Boring, secretary; Prof. J. G. Zerby, treas.; soliciting committee, Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh, I. N. Swope, L. R. Smith, S. H. Thompson, H. B. Brumbaugh, W. B. Simpson, L. S. Shimmell, Ezra Lehman and F. H. Lane to co-operate with the officers in securing membership.

On motion of Dr. Schaffer, the society adjourned to meet Saturday, February 11, at 7 P. M., in the Reformed church.

J. B. BORING, Sec.

The American Society for the extension of university teaching has arranged through ex-superintendent M. G. Brumbaugh to establish a center in Huntingdon.

The plan has had wonderful growth in England and America. 80,000 students are enrolled in the Oxford, Cambridge and London centers for '93. The plan contemplates the delivery by an expert university lecturer of a course of six connected, entertaining and scholarly lectures on some subject of general interest, on consecutive weeks, one each week. Each lecture is one hour in length, followed by a class exercise in which the points of the lecture are more fully elaborated. A syllabus, containing full outline of the lectures, together with a set of questions on the lectures, complete bibliography and other valuable features is prepared for each member of the center. Those who desire may put up each week written class exercises on the questions on the syllabus. These the lecturer carefully examines, corrects and returns. An examination closes the course and a certificate is awarded those passing the course in an approved manner.

In short, the community enjoys every essential element of regular class work at any leading university. The movement will, if heartily taken up, as we hope it will be, give every person in the community a chance to enjoy higher education. Many men and women, engrossed with the cares of business and home, welcome this movement as a special means of keeping them in touch with the highest and best in advanced culture. Young men and women, who cannot go up to the university will find this movement a means of bringing the university to them. All teachers and advanced pupils will be largely helped by the additional element for their training.

All this is so carefully and economically planned that the full course will cost but one dollar. Every lady and gentleman in the town and vicinity should give hearty support to this very commendable movement. Be sure to give your name and that of your family to the canvassing committee this week.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Jan. 28.

Population, 385.

Last consecutive number, 1077.

No. 821 was paroled on Wednesday.

There are three patients in the hospital.

The painters have begun work on the new brush shop.

The Superintendents monthly court was held on Thursday.

The carpenters have finished the windows in the new brush shop.

Thirty-one visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

Several abutilions and geraniums are blooming in the green house.

Officer Peightal was off duty yesterattending the funeral of a niece.

Nos. 610, 501, 497, 630, 592 and 644 have received their final discharges.

Our population was increased by an inmate from Centre county on Thursday.

The shirt factory received orders for three hundred and nine dozen shirts this week.

A large eight horse power engine has been placed in the brush shop by the machinists.

9,019,760 pounds of water were consumed in the boiler house during the month of January.

During the month of January 1,016,757 pounds of coal were consumed in the engine department.

Chief Clerk Odiorne on Saturday last visited his son, Walter, in Philadelphia, who is ill with diphtheria.

One of the steam pipes Ward C bursted on Thursday evening, and required the services of the steam-fitters.

Henry Snare was a visitor to the Reformatory yesterday. Mr. Snare has been in ill health for about six weeks, but we are pleased to state that he is convalescent.

Nos. 570 and 689, of the printing office, tested their ability in fast type setting on Monday, and we are pleased to state that each set an average of 1,200 ems per hour. These boys deserve credit, as they had no knowledge of the printing business before entering the institution, and have only been working about sixteen months at the trade.

Attractive Tours to the Near South via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The advantageous season of the year and the attractive destinations fixed for the tour to the near South on February 9th make it one of the most desirable of pleasure trips. The territory traversed is the most attractive and historical portion of the Union, embracing as it does a picturesque route, the military post of Old Point Comfort, the beautiful resort of Virginia Beach, and the cities of Richmond and Washington. The rates of $45.00 from New York and $42.50 from Philadelphia cover railroad fare, hotel accommodations, and all necessary expenses during the entire time of nine days spent on the tour. For an extended tour to Washington an exceptional opportunity is offered on February 16th. Seven days will be spent on the trip. The rates, including transportation, hotel accommodations, transfers, carriage ride, and trip to Mt. Vernon, are very low. This tour affords ample time for thoroughly viewing and resting at the Nation's handsomest city. Further information furnished on application to Tourist Agent; 849 Broadway, New York, 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or Ticket Agents; Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Eclectric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. O'Connor & and Sons and

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.

—Borough and township Auditors should get their election tickets printed at the ITEM office.

Special - REDUCTION Sale!

OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's, Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

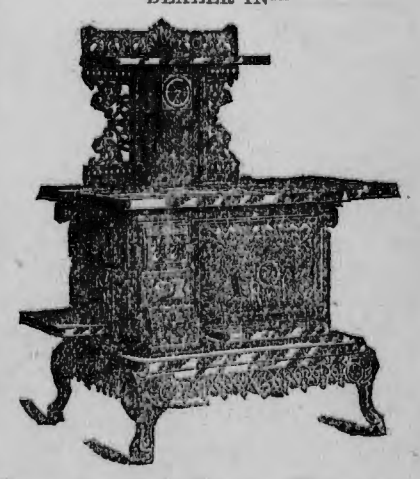
Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs,

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Terrible Punishment Meted Out by a Texas Mob.

Fate of a Fiend Who Assaulted and Killed a Baby.

Henry Smith, the colored man who assaulted and murdered Myrtle Vance, the three-year-old daughter of Henry Vance of Paris, Texas, was burned to death at the stake in that city, just five days after the commission of his crime, in the presence of 15,000 persons.

When the telegram reached there from County Attorney Sturgeon telling of the arrest of Smith at Ozon, Ark., and asking for protection, a committee of twenty-five citizens left on a special for Texarkana to meet Mr. Sturgeon. These citizens took charge of Smith at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. A special car was placed at their disposal.

All along the route there were great crowds. At Texarkana a mob of 2000 persons had gathered around the railway station when the train arrived. The guards surrounded Smith, and with cocked revolvers forced a passage through the crowd to a train in waiting to convey them to Paris. The mob swarmed about the coach, on the platforms, and upon the roof of the coach, and wanted to lynch Smith immediately.

District Attorney Birmingham then mounted the platform of the coach and made an impassioned appeal to the mob, asking them to respect the law and leave the authorities at Paris to deal with the man.

Smith seemed indifferent to his fate at first, and could not be brought to understand that fearful vengeance would come upon him. When he was told that his death was inevitable, and would come by the most cruel manner human ingenuity could devise, he weakened and begged the officers to save him.

He first asked to be spared, and then sought any other death than burning. He was told that this was impossible, for the people at a mass meeting had determined on his fate. He said he wanted to be shot.

When the train pulled up at the Texas Pacific station at Paris, Texas, 15,000 persons were there to receive him. Hundreds of people had poured into the city from the adjoining country. The word had been passed from lip to lip that death by fire was to be the penalty. Whisky shops were closed, unruly mobs were dispersed, and schools were dismissed by a proclamation from the Mayor.

When the train stopped Hon. H. B. Birmingham of the escort made a brief address. He said:

"Fellow Citizens: There is not an officer now on this train who has any control over the prisoner, Henry Smith. Twenty-five of your citizen went in reply to telegrams from your County Attorney to meet him and see that the prisoner was protected and delivered there without injury. We have done that thing; we have not deceived or misled you; we are not officers, but merely citizens; we have no authority to hold this prisoner against you or anyone, and shall make no effort to do so. As citizens we merely wish to surrender the prisoner. We believe you will do what is right. Whatever may be done, let it be done as the people of Lamar County have done everything, in a law-abiding, peaceable and patriotic way. We cannot, if we would, resist the thousands assembled here. The prisoner has admitted his guilt in the presence of a dozen good and true men. This is all we can say."

Smith was placed upon a carnival float, in mockery of a king upon his throne, and, followed by the immense crowd, was escorted through the city so that all might see the monster. He was firmly lashed to the seat.

The line of march was up Main street to the square, around the square, down Clarksville street to Church street, thence to the open prairie about three hundred yards from the Texas and Pacific station.

Here a scaffold ten feet high had been erected. Around this was a surging throng for 150 yards in each direction. A cold, drizzling rain was falling, that froze as it fell.

Smith was forced up the steps, where he was pinned to a stake. His coat and shirt was torn off him, piece by piece. When stripped to the waist Henry Vance, the father of Smith's victim, Vance's son and two uncles of the child gathered around him and began to thrust red hot irons under his feet. Every contortion of his body and every groan that escaped his lips brought forth shouts of approval.

Vainly he begged for mercy; vainly he protested that he did not know that it was Vance's child he killed. The red-hot irons burned into his flesh deeper and deeper. He uttered terrible cries. Finally the irons were rolled up and down the abdomen and on the back and arms. The crowd kept shouting its approval to the torturers.

The climax was reached when the irons were thrust into Smith's eyes, burning them out. Then the irons were thrust down his throat. The Vances then declared their vengeance satisfied.

Then combustible material was placed under the scaffold, oil was poured over Smith and the platform, and a match applied. For a time he was enveloped in smoke. As this disappeared and the flames shot up Smith was seen to sway back and forth.

To the surprise of all, with a desperate struggle he pulled himself up by the railing of the scaffold, stood up, passed his hand over his face, and then jumped from the scaffold and rolled out of the fire below. Men on the ground thrust him into the burning mass again, and life became extinct.

Then he became still, and all thought he was dead. The fire burned the ropes that bound him, and he fell upon the burning platform. He then began to roll about the platform. It seemed impossible that anything could live in that furnace.

Hundreds had turned away in horror from the spectacle, but thousands shouted with satisfaction and with demonstrations of delight. People were present from every part of that section. They came from Dallas, Fort Worth, Sherman, Denison, Bonham, Texarkana, Fort Smith, Arkadelphia, and a party came from Arkansas, where Smith was captured. Every train that came in was loaded to its utmost capacity.

There were demands at many points for special trains. At every country town anvils and bells were sounded. People poured in there in a constant stream all night and day on horseback. After the execution the throng dispersed quietly.

The story of Smith's crime is as follows: The big burly fellow picked up little Myrtle Vance, aged three and one-half years old, near the house of her father, Henry Vance, a policeman, and, giving her candy to allay her fears, carried her through the central part of the city to Gibbon's pasture, just within the corporate limits. Arriving at the pasture he with inhumanity too terrible to relate, first viciously assaulted the innocent babe, and then took one little limb in each hand and literally tore her in twain. Then covering the body with leaves and brush he lay down and slept calmly through the night by the side of his victim.

After deliberately eating his breakfast he went away and was not seen any more until his capture. As soon as it was learned upon recovery of the body that the crime was so atrocious, the whole town turned out in the chase. The railroads put up bulletins offering free transportation to those who would join in the search. Posses went out in every direction, and not a stone was left unturned. Smith was traced to Detroit on foot, where he jumped on a freight train and went to his old home in Hempstead County, Arkansas.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

34TH DAY.—Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution directing the President to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Commissioners.

35TH DAY.—Mr. Harris reported the Senate Quarantine bill, with the appropriating clause omitted, as a substitute for the Quarantine and Immigration bill passed by the House——The Senate took up Mr. Chandler's resolution, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate any convention he may make with the provisional Government of Hawaii. Mr. Chandler's Hawaiian resolution went over without action——The Anti-Option bill was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Wolcott, Gray and Higgins. Explanations of the reason why they felt compelled to vote against the bill were given by Messrs. Berry, Bate, Vance, Butler and Vest. The bill was passed by a vote of forty to twenty-nine.

36TH DAY.—The Army and Fortification bills were passed——The District bill was considered.

37TH DAY.—The Chandler Hawaiian resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs——Messrs. Hale and Blackburn were appointed tellers to assist in counting the Presidential votes——Mr. Carlisle's resignation as Senator from Kentucky was presented——The District Appropriation bill was passed——The French extradition treaty was ratified.

38TH DAY.—Mr. Hill gave notice that he would call up the Sherman Silver Repeal bill——The House bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Cherokee Indians was taken up and many amendments were offered, discussed and disposed of. The bill was laid aside without final action——At 3 p. m. business was suspended in order that fitting tributes might be made to the memory of the late Senator Barbour, of Virginia. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Daniel, Manderson, Faulkner, Gallinger, Platt, Hill, Hiscock and Hunton.

39TH DAY.—The Senate spent two hours in the consideration of House bills on the calendar and passed eighteen of them——Mr. Morgan introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to send to the Senate the draft of the annexation treaty negotiated in 1854, but not completed, between the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii——The Senate then passed the House bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Cherokee Nation of Indians of the Indian Territory and appropriating $8,595,736 to carry it out——Memorial proceedings in memory of Mr. Gamble, of South Dakota, Mr. Ford, of Michigan, and Mr. Stackhouse, of South Carolina (late members of the House of Representatives), were begun at 4 p. m., and after eulogies on each of the dead Representatives, the customary resolutions were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House.

37TH DAY.—The discussion of the Sunday Civil bill led to a sharp contest over the provision for artificial limbs for veterans.

38TH DAY.—The House spent the day in the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

39TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil bill was further considered.

40TH DAY.—Mr. McMillin reported a resolution providing for the daily meeting of the House at 11 o'clock. Adopted——There was a preliminary fight over the Anti-Option bill——John I. Davenport and the Federal election laws were the subjects of a debate——The Sundry Civil bill was passed——Mr. Cummings offered a bill to facilitate political union with Canada.

41ST DAY.—Speaker Crisp ruled that the Anti-Option bill must be referred to the Agricultural Committee and the amendments considered in the Committee of the Whole——The House then proceeded in committee to the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill——Mr. Wise offered an amendment granting a month's extra salary to employes of the Senate and House. It was agreed to. The committee then rose. In the House the extra month's pay was agreed to, 142 to 64, and the bill was passed.

42D DAY.—The opening feature of the session was the spontaneous expression of regret manifested by his colleague at the voluntary retirement of Mr. Blount of Georgia, from the seat which he has filled for twenty years. Never before in the history of Congress has a member been so honored——The House then, in Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hatch in the chair), proceeded to the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. There was no general debate, and the bill was read for amendments. When the committee rose the bill was passed——The Military Academy Appropriation bill was then taken up. There was no opposition made to the bill, which was passed without division——Public business was then suspended to enable the House to pay tribute to the late J. W. Kendall of Kentucky. After remarks by Messrs. McCreary, Paynter, Caruth, Bunn, G. W. Stone, McKinney, Smith, Weaver, Wilson and Belknap, the House out of respect to the memory of the deceased adjourned.

FOUR LYNCHED.

Charged With the Murder of Two Country Merchants.

Mob fury was expended by the lynching of four colored men at Tazewell, Va., a few days ago.

A. Ratcliffe and Ben Shortridge, white traders, of Richlands, were on their way there to buy goods. During the night they camped out and went to rest in their wagons.

Four colored men, Gerry Brown, Spencer Branch, John Johnson and Bam Fillerson, were seen watching the merchants.

Next morning the dead bodies of the traders were found. They had been robbed and murdered. Suspicion at once fell upon the above-named colored men. Brown was caught. He confessed that he and his pals had committed the deed.

Soon as the news reached Richlands a party of resolute men took charge of the criminals and hung them to the elms which skirt the road leading to Tazewell Court House. Great indignation was caused by the lynchings.

THE corn crop, according to the last Government report, is short but slightly larger than in 1883, 1887 and 1890. Its average yield an acre, 23.1 bushels, has been exceeded six times in ten years. Its area is considerably reduced, the reduction being very heavy in the corn-producing region, though offset in part by increase in the Atlantic States and throughout the entire cotton belt.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Treasury Department's Public Debt Statement.

A $3,000,000 Increase--Largest Receipts in Two Years.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the United States Treasury Department shows an increase of $3,105,901 in the debt during the last month. There was an decrease of $722,299 in the non-interest bearing debt. On the other hand the interest bearing debt was increased a trifle, $580, and the surplus or net cash in the Treasury was lowered $3,827,520 during the last month. The surplus, including the $100,000,000 gold greenback reserve, aggregated $125,265,088. Treasury gold assets aggregate $228,598,465, against which there are gold certificates, demand liabilities, amounting to $136,375,589; leaving a gold balance in the Treasury amounting to $92,222,876, a decrease of $4,789,034 during January. Silver assets aggregate $468,040,081, against which there are silver certificates and silver Treasury note liabilities amounting to $456,092,993, leaving a silver balance of $11,947,088, an increase of about $100,000 during last month.

The National debt, less the cash balance in the Treasury amounts to $838,537,965, of which $585,033,660 is interest bearing debt made up of $559,669,180 four per cents., and $25,364,500 two per cent. bonds. In round numbers about $510,000,000 of this bonded indebtedness is in registered and $75,000,000 in coupon bonds. Since March 1, 1889, the beginning of the present Administration, the bonded indebtedness of the country has decreased $259,072,560, there having been about $138,000,000 four and a half and $121,000,000 four per cent. bonds redeemed and cancelled

Government receipts last month in round numbers amounted to $35,209,972, the largest in any one month for more than two years, and fully four and three-quarter millions more than in January, 1892; customs receipts alone last month were $21,102,476, or three and a half millions more than in January a year ago, while internal revenue receipts were half a million greater than in January, 1892. For the seven months of the current fiscal year, or up to January 31, receipts from all sources aggregated $231,063,853 or about $25,000,000 more than during the corresponding month of the preceding fiscal year On the other hand, expenditures during the seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to $234,556,060 or about $23,000,000 more than during the same months of the preceding year.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ST. LOUIS claims to rival Boston in the shoe business.

SKILLED work girls in France are much better off than those in stores.

IN Austria 131 new labor organizations were formed last year in Vienna alone.

AN immense amonnt of machinery for gold, silver, copper and lead mining has just been ordered.

THERE are two hundred thousand men employed upon the twenty-three thousand papers published in America.

THE Belgian officials in the Congo country of Africa are about to import Chinese coolies to do the work of common laborers.

THE eight-hour movement is being revived in England by the Miners' Union, the most powerful of all the workingmen's associations.

EDWARD FEENY has been appointed New York Labor State Commissioner of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration in place of Florence F. Donovan.

THE Royal Hungarian Railway Company has decided to employ women at all stations, giving preference to the widows and orphans of men who have died in their employ.

SEVERAL labor organizations of Philadelphia, Penn., raised a fund, wherewith they bought real estate on Sixth, near Brown street, and now they are building a Labor Lyceum.

AN order has been promulgated by the officials of the Santa Fe Railroad that all of the employes must resign or withdraw from the Order of Brotherhood of Stationmen. They withdrew from the Order.

NATIVE Russian labor is wholly incompetent to take the place of the banished Hebrews, and employers are compelled to remove their plants to points where the needed workers can be found.

THE Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe operates the largest railroad system in the world, with a mileage of 9345 miles, and eighty-six existing and ninety-eight "dead" subordinate companies composing it.

EXTENSIVE manufacturers of Moscow, in Russia are contemplating the removal of their works to Poland because of the scarcity of skilled labor created by the forced emigration of the Hebrew working people.

THE Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen paid $48,000 for death benefits for the month of December. The grand total paid since the organization was formed is $1,719,933. The Brotherhood has at present 512 local branches and a Ladies' Auxilliary, with thirty-six subordinate lodges.

INDIANS SHOT DOWN.

Swift Vengeance Visited Upon Two Strikes and His Followers.

Word was received at the Pine Ridge (South Dakota) Indian agency that four cowboys belonging to the Humphrey Ranch on the White River, had been murdered by Two Strikes, his two sons, White Face Horse and other members of the Indian band who were leaders in the troubles at Pine Ridge two years ago.

Acting Agent Captain Brown sent out twenty agency police in pursuit of the marauders. The police overtook the Indians, and in the conflict that ensued Two Strikes, his two sons and White Face Horse were shot down.

All the prominent Indian chiefs at the agency, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, Red Cloud and others, condemn the killing of the cowboys and say that every guilty Indian should be punished.

First Sergeant Joe Bush, who was in command of the agency police, has sent the following account of the battle:

"We found the Indians camped down near No-Waters Camp. As soon as they saw us they began firing and we opened fire in return. I killed one Indian as he was going up the hill; Sergant Sitting Bear, one; Policeman Red Owl killed one, and Sergeant Blunt Horn killed one."

THE wheat crop is slightly above an average one in yield, says the Department of Agriculture's reporter; the area as estimated is 38,554,430 acres; product, 515,949,000 bushels; value, $333,111,881

EARTHQUAKE IN ZANTE.

A Famous Island of Greece is Severely Shaken.

The Island of Zanto was shaken early a few mornings ago by an earthquake. In the town of Zante many business houses were wrecked, and the occupants ran in their night clothes into the street. The roof of the prison fell in and many prisoners were wounded. The guard was doubled to prevent the prisoners escaping and to suppress disorder consequent upon the panic among them. The walls of the prison, which had been sprung and cracked, were braced. The hospital was shaken partly from its foundations. All the floors settled and the roof sank several feet.

Two hours later the town was shaken by repeated shocks, houses fell in all quarters, and the prison became so unsafe that many prisoners were removed. The people, in a panic, fled from the houses and crowded the streets and market place. Scores of families left the town to camp in the fields on the outskirts.

Many dead bodies were found in the ruins, and a hundred or more were reported to have been injured severely. The Government sent out troops with tents and provisions for the relief of the homeless.

THEIR LIVES FOR COAL.

Three Poor People Killed on Railroad Tracks.

The prices of coal have been so high this year that that very necessary article has been beyond the reach of poor people in greater number than for many years. The number of people who pick the coal dropped here and there from cars along the railroad tracks is also increased, and casualties to such are of almost daily occurrence.

George Gilson, of Port Jervis, N. Y., was picking coal on the Erie tracks when he was run over by a pusher engine and instantly killed. Mrs. Jane Matthews, of Middletown, N. Y., lost her life while gathering coal in the railroad yard in that place. Frank Renner was also killed while engaged in similar work in Paterson, N. J.

THREE propellers have just towed seventy coal laden canal boats from Perth Amboy to Jersey City, N. J. The string was the largest yet brought through the bay.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 45	@	$ —
Medium, 1892, choice	2 00	@	2 05
Pea, 1892, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 75	@	2 90
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 10	@	2 15
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	—	@	1 95
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	29	@	30
St. & Penn., firsts	—	@	—
Western, firsts	27	@	28
Western, seconds	24	@	26
Western, thirds	—	@	23
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	27	@	28
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	24	@	26
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	22	@	23
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	24	@	26
Welsh tubs, 2ds	22	@	23
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	24	@	26
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	21	@	23
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	21	@	22
W. Factory, seconds	19	@	20
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	17	@	18
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	12	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	12	@	—
Full cream, good to prime	10¾	@	11⅛
Part skims, choice	8⅛	@	—
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	8
Part skims, common	4	@	5⅛
Full skims	1	@	2⅛
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	34	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	30	@	—
Limed—State	30	@	31
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	3 75
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., fresh, 5 lb	14	@	16
W. N. Y., inferior, 5 lb	8	@	12
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	8 00	@	10 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	22½	@	24⅛
1891, prime	16	@	21
1892, common to good	19	@	22½
Old odds	6	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	13	@	13½
Western, per lb	13	@	13½
Spring Chickens, local, lb	12	@	—
Western per lb	11½	@	12
Roosters, old, per lb	8	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	80	@	1 12
Western, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, Western, per pair	1 62	@	2 00
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY—DRY PACKED.			
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	15
Chickens—Phila., per lb	15	@	17
Western, per lb	12	@	—
Fowls—St. and West., per lb	11	@	12
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb	12	@	16
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	9	@	12
Squabs—Dark, per doz	3 00	@	—
White, per doz	4 00	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 25	@	2 62
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	—	@	2 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	6 00	@	12 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 75	@	3 25
Eastern, red, per bbl	—	@	3 00
State, per bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	—	@	2 25
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl.	3 00	@	4 50
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 15	@	4 25
Patents	4 40	@	4 65
Wheat—No. 2 Red	79	@	81⅛
Rye—State	57	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@	67
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	41	@	41½
Mixed Western	37	@	39½
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	70
Lard—City Steam	—	@	11.50c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7	@	9⅛
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	9	@	13
Sheep, per 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 50
Lambs, per lb	6½	@	6½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	7 70	@	8 20
Dressed	9	@	11

BURIAL OF BLAINE.

Simple Services at the Home, Church and Grave.

Simple ceremonies characterized James G. Blaine's funeral at Washington. All business was suspended. Mrs. Blaine had desired that the funeral of her husband should be strictly private, but it became a public demonstration of the high esteem in which the Maine statesman was held.

The body lay in the parlor on the second floor of his residence, amid a profusion of floral emblems sent by personal friends and official associates. The parlor was far too small to contain the persons who had been invited to the preliminary services at the house.

The President entered, accompanied by Mrs. McKee and Private Secretary Halford and Lieutenant Parker. The Vice-President was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Morton.

Then came the members of the Cabinet, Secretary of State Foster, Secretary of the Treasury Foster and his family, Secretary Elkins and his family, Secretary Tracy and his family, Secretary Noble and his family, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and his family, Attorney-General Miller and his family, Secretary Rusk and his family, and the Chief Justice of the United States, just back from the funeral of his late associate, Judge Lamar, and accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Fuller.

The immediate mourners grouped around the casket were the widow, her married daughter, Mrs. Damrosch; Miss Hattie Blaine, Mr. James G. Blaine, Jr., Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), Mr. Blaine's cousin; Mr. R. G. Blaine, brother of the dead statesman, and his wife and daughter; Mr. Hampton Denman, of Missouri, cousin of Mr. Blaine; Frank, Henry, Horace and Augustus Stanwood, Walter Stinson and Mr. W. R. Hatch, all nephews of Mr. Blaine.

Eleven o'clock was the hour named for the simple service of prayer which was to precede the removal of the body to the church for the more public rites. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of the Church of the Covenant, stood beside the casket and in a low tone delivered the Presbyterian prayer for the departed soul. As he did so Walter Damrosch touched the keys of the piano in a slow dirge. A prayer by Dr. Hamlin completed the impressive services, and the casket was closed and borne to the hearse.

Outside the house the street was thronged with spectators, who reverently doffed their hats as the pall-bearers deposited their burden in the hearse. The cortege then started for the church.

The pall-bearers were Senators Hale and Frye, of Maine; Senator Morgan, of Alabama, Representatives Reed and Boutelle, of Maine; Representative Hitt, of Illinois (formerly Mr. Blaine's Assistant Secretary of State); Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; John Hay, Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta; Almet F. Jenks, of Brooklyn, and P. V. T. Ely.

The decorations of the Church of the Covenant were rich and effective. The terrace formed by the pulpit and the rail separating the organ gallery from the platform afforded a background for a striking massing of plants and cut flowers.

Walter Damrosch presided at the organ, and played an improvisation of sacred melody which Mr. Blaine, his father-in-law, liked.

As the procession reached the aisle all present arose and remained standing as the funeral party moved down the aisle.

Dr. Hamlin, the pastor, walked at the head of the mourners, and holding in his hand an open book containing the ritual of the Presbyterian worship, read as he advanced selections from the Scriptures.

Behind him came the honorary pall-bearers, two abreast, Senators Hale and Frye, the representatives of the dead man's beloved State leading the way.

The body-bearers moved at measured pace toward the chancel rail, where they deposited the casket amid the profusion of flowers. The family followed the body and took the front seat on the left, near the remains.

They knelt with their heads bowed in prayer, and remained in this attitude for some time.

More distant kinsfolk, relatives, intimate friends, the President and his Cabinet, and the other members of the funeral party who were at the house came in after the family and were seated in the pews reserved for them.

When all were seated the deep tones of the organ ceased and Dr. Hamlin, rising from his place in the pulpit, began the church service with the reading of selections from the Scriptures.

The reading finished, prayer was offered by Dr. Hamlin.

Then the funeral procession once more formed and was soon moving in the direction of Oak Hill Cemetery, headed by a platoon of police. A great number of those who had formed the spectators outside the church walked along the pavements on either side of the long line of carriages. Oak Hill Cemetery is one of the most picturesque burial grounds in the United States. It is at the summit of Georgetown Heights, overlooking the valley of Rock Creek, and almost under the shadow of the historic Georgetown College.

With the exception of Mrs. Blaine all the family and the relatives were at the grave. Behind them stood the President of the United States, the distinguished pall bearers, members of the Cabinet, Vice-President Morton and many intimate friends and political associates. Dr. Hamlin read the simple burial service of the Presbyterian Church. This was followed by an extemporaneous prayer and the benediction, and all that was mortal of James Gillespie Blaine was consigned to earth.

CURE FOR TYPHUS.

Mexicans Say the Spiders Make a Strong Medicine.

The Chinalahuas spiders are coming into general use in hospital and private practice at the City of Mexico as a cure for typhus fever.

Recent experiments show that while the spiders have unquestionably proved beneficial in many cases, they are very powerful, and, ignorantly used, are, like any other strong medicine, liable to be dangerous.

A patient living near Santa Anna, who took some, manifested symptons similar to those caused by acute poison. At Queretaro also symptons of poisoning were developed by a patient who tried them, and his body was covered with bloody sores.

Doctor Zumlga used the remedy mixed with cocoa without perceptible results. The patient was a girl of eighteen. The Rev. Father Oritz, who first directed general attention to the antidote, gave spiders to Mrs. Luz Garcia Conde, a highly esteemed lady, without effect, and she subsequently died, her death, however, being attributed to the disease and not to the medicine. Dr. Juan Altainerano is making an analysis of the medicine. Several hundred of the remarkable spiders have been shipped to New York, where experiments will be made with them.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 10.

Lesson Text: "Rebuilding the Wall," Neh. iv., 9-21—Golden Text: Neh. iv., 9—Commentary.

9. "Nevertheless we made our prayer unto our God, and set a watch against them day and night." Nehemiah determines to have dealings with God alone, and with men only as God may use them and give them to him. His strength is the good hand of his God upon him and reliance upon God to prosper him (chapter ii., 8, 18, 20). His refuge is prayer (chapters ii., 4; iv., 4, 5). His helpers whom God gave him, goldsmiths, apothecaries, merchants, priests, rulers and their daughters, each had a mind to work and took hold of the work nearest to them (chapters iii., 8-12, 23, 28, etc.; iv., 6). The enemies were those who hated the welfare of Israel and scorned, mocked, despised and fought against the servants of God (ii., 10, 19; iv., 1, 7, 8). The difficulties were great, the enemy was strong, the helpers comparatively few, but "the God of heaven, He will prosper us" (chapter ii., 20) was Nehemiah's strength.

10. "And Judah said, We are not able to build the wall." The enemies without were bad enough, but to hear the people of God talk so discouragingly was trying indeed. The laborers' strength giving out, and the amount of work to be done being considered, the men of Judah became faint hearted.

11. "And our adversaries said, They shall not know, n ither see, till we come * * * and cause the work to cease." Enemies within the last verse, for if we are not helpers we are hinderers, and now the enemies without, who talk of death and desolation. Enemies on every side ever since satan began to fight against God and man. See our marching orders in Eph. vi., 11, 12; I Pet. v., 8, 9; Math. x., 28.

12. "And it came to pass that when the Jews which dwell by them came." It is bad to live by bad neighbors or gloomy or discouraged people unless by the grace of God you have sunshine enough to dispel the clouds. Every Christian is expected to be a comforter and encourager of others, and when "They helped every one his neighbor, and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage" (Isa. xli., 6).

13. "Therefore I even set the people after their families, with their swords, their spears and their bows." The people of God in the days of Israel were oft called upon to fight. Even Abraham had quite an army of trained servants whom he could rely upon to get to battle for him (Gen. xiv., 14, 15). "But the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds, casting down reasonings and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Cor. x., 4, 5).

14. "Be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord." These are somewhat like the words of Isaiah, "Who art thou that thou shouldst be afraid of a man and forgettest the Lord thy maker, that hath stretched forth the heavens and laid the foundations of the earth" (Isa. li., 12, 13). It becomes us under all circumstances to say, "Behold, God is my salvation (savior, helper, health, deliverer); I will trust and not be afraid" (Isa. xii., 2).

15. "God brought their counsel to naught, we returned all of us to the wall, every one unto his work." This last phrase is suggestive of the words of the Lord Jesus, "To every man his work" (Mark xiii., 34). He has a work for every member of His body in the building up of His church, for "we are His workmanship created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained (prepared, margin) that we should walk in them," (Eph. ii., 10). If we are only ready to do whatsoever He may appoint (II Sam. xv., 15), He will surely show it to us.

16. "And it came to pass from that time forth that half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, shields," etc. An illustration of the fact that they also serve who only stand and wait (Milton), and suggestive also of the law that David made in Israel, "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall part alike" (I Sam. xxx., 24).

17. "Every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon." This refers to the builders and the bearers of burdens and is somewhat explained by the next verse. Surely this work was carried on under great difficulties, but, as we have read, "The people had a mind to work" (verse 6).

"For the builders every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded, and he that sounded the trumpet was by me." Our instructions are to have our loins girt about with truth, and to take the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, praying always (Eph. vi, 14, 17, 18). We, too, are to be ever listening for the trumpet, which may sound any moment to call us to meet Him in the air (I Thess. iv., 16, 17), there to join Him ere He comes with the armies of heaven as the man of war on behalf of Israel (Rev. xix., 14, 15; Ex. xv., 3). While the trumpet is silent we are to be ever building by winning souls unto Him.

19. "The work is great and large, and we are separated upon the wall, one far from another." How every statement concerning this great work of Nehemiah comes right to our heart as laborers with God in building up the church of Christ, which is His body! Through all the world the laborers are scattered, some so very far from others, and in some places so very few laborers, while in many places none at all as yet.

20. "In what place therefore, ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us. Our God shall fight for us." "The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace," and it was so manifest that the Egyptians said, "The Lord fighteth for them" (Ex. xiv., 14, 25). "The Lord, your God, which goeth before you, He shall fight for you" (Deut. i., 30). Such facts and words as these made Nehemiah strong to strengthen his people. Never strong in ourselves, but always "strong in the Lord and in the power of His might" (Eph. vi., 10). He will accomplish His work in and through us.

21. "So we labored in the work." And in due time the wall was finished, for the work was wrought of God (chapter vi., 15, 16). Consider well the difficulties, see the treachery within (chapter vi., 18, 19) as well as the enemies without the camp, and contemplate Nehemiah and his God until you can hear Him say to you as He said to Jeremiah, "Say not I am a child, for thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak; be not afraid of their faces, for I am with thee to deliver thee, saith the Lord. They shall fight against thee, but they shall not prevail" (Jer. i., 7, 8, 19).—Lesson Helper.

THE claim that the telephone business is conducted on sound principles seems possible; but, really, it is supported merely by hearsay evidence.—Texas Siftings.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE dwelling house of James Addison, at West Newbury, Mass., was burned a few mornings since. Mr. Addison, aged forty, and William, aged sixteen, perished in the flames.

THE Legislatures of Maine and Connecticut passed resolutions eulogizing Mr. Blaine.

MRS. LUCY WOOD, who recently celebrated her 107th birthday at Barre, Vt., is dead.

AT Little Falls, N. Y., the Hotel Rockton, Grand Central Hotel Block, Nelson Block, Metropolitan Block and several smaller buildings were burned, causing a loss of $200,000.

ROBERT J. BEATTY was found guilty of complicity in the Homestead (Penn.) poisoning of non-union men.

AT McConnellsville, N. Y., a snow plow ran into the rear of a freight train, which was stalled in the snow. The plow was crushed by the collision and two men inside were killed.

WALLACE W. HOLMES, the wife murderer, was hanged a few days since at Springfield, Mass.

A FIRE of suspicious origin in a tenement-house in New York City caused the death of three persons in one family and the serious injury of three others.

THE Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, Professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological Seminary, was unanimously elected President of Dartmouth College.

EDWARD H. M. JUST, a wealthy New York City property owner and retired manufacturer, committed suicide in his office after mourning many years for his wife and children, who were lost with the steamship Schiller.

South and West.

THE great ice gorge at Cincinnati, Ohio, has broken, and so have others on the Ohio River above that point, and great damage has been done.

HEAVY snow and intense cold were reported from all the States in the Northwest.

THE trial of the United States vessel Vesuvius was held off Port Royal, S. C., and the cruiser delighted her officers by the splendid way she did her work. She answered every requirement. Twelve dynamite projectiles were fired, and each was a success. Six were fired at the 2000 yard range and six at 1500 yards. One of the guns showed a trifling error at first, but this was corrected, and almost perfect work followed.

FIFTEEN prisoners, two of them murderers, in the County Jail, at Murray, Ky., escaped by cutting out.

THE First National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., closed its doors, having been wrecked by the dishonest acts of its officers. Its liabilities are $500,000.

JUDGE WILLIAM LINDSAY was nominated to succeed Senator Carlisle by the Democratic legislative caucus at Frankfort, Ky.

THE Planters' Compress boilers at Vicksburg, Miss., exploded. The compress was torn to pieces. Three men were immediately taken out dead. Ten people were buried in the ruins. Seven were taken out more or less injured.

THE blizzard in North Dakota created a fuel famine, and the people are burning their old sheds and fences.

Washington.

FRANCIS M. MALONE, of Miles City, Montana, has arrived at the Capitol with the delayed electoral returns of that State. This completes the returns from all the States

THE funeral of General Abner Doubleday, whose body was brought from New York to Washington, took place. There were no religious services or other exercises at the grave except the firing of the parting salute. The body was buried in Arlington Cemetery.

THE Commissioner of Patents has submitted his annual report to Congress.

THE President has nominated Arthur A. Birney, of the District of Columbia, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

THE Commissioners from Hawaii who bring with them the request of the provisional Government for annexation to the United States, arrived in Washington.

THE Agricultural Appropriation bill, as completed by the House Committee, carried an appropriation of $3,139,800, a reduction of $33,360 as compared with the bill for the current fiscal year, and $125,700 below the estimates.

Foreign.

A DISASTROUS coal gas explosion has occurred in the Skalis pit, near Grats, in Styria. Five miners were killed and ten are reported to have been injured.

THE British Parliament reassembled and the Queen's speech was read; the address in reply to the speech was moved in both Houses, and Mr Gladstone, Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury spoke on it.

ABOUT two hundred and fifty wretched looking victims of poverty gathered on Tower Hill, London, and resolved to make a display of their rags and misery before the Lords and Commons in Parliament. They were prevented by constables.

ANOTHER earthquake shock and a tidal wave caused much destruction of life and property on the Island of Zante, Greece.

A SLEIGH containing C. H. Versailes and a woman, whose name is unknown, was struck by a train near Montreal, Canada, and both occupants were instantly killed.

AN explosion of firedamp occurred in the General von Blumenthal coal pit, at Recklinghausen, Westphalia. Eighteen miners were killed instantly and seventeen were injured.

THERE were serious bread riots in Marseilles, France. The Marseilles bakers' strike has come to an end, after some fighting between the people and the troops.

THE British Government decided not to send warships to Honolulu, and has not made a protest to the Washington Government.

THE Navajo Indians are committing many depredations in the State of Sonora, Mexico.

SECRETARY WHITE, of the American Legation, has delivered to Lord Rosebery, in London, three dispatch boxes containing the American case in the matter of the Bering Sea arbitration.

THE Banco de Roma y La Plata, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, has suspended payment, in consequence of the losses sustained in gold speculation by the manager of the concern. These losses amount to $1,000,000.

THE famous great ocean tubular pier at Long Branch, N. J., is to be torn down and the material will be sold for old iron. The pier was erected in 1878 by a company of which the Lelands and the late ex-Judge Fitch of New York held the most of the stock. Its original cost was about $125,000.

THERE were 212 railroad accidents in the United States in December, of which 107 resulted from collisions, ninety-five from derailments and ten from other causes. Two hundred and twenty-nine persons were injured and forty-one killed.

LATER NEWS.

MRS. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, the wife of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, died suddenly of heart disease at her home in New York City. Mrs. Flora Payne Whitney was the daughter of Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, recently United States Senator from Ohio.

MISS SALLIE CLARINDA KOOP, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was bridesmaid at her twin sister's wedding a few days ago, committed suicide by shooting herself four times, first having taken an ounce of chloroform.

THE first interview between Secretary Foster and the Hawaiian Annexation Commissioners was held in the diplomatic parlor of the State Department, and lasted half an hour. The interview was unproductive of results.

SECRETARY RUSK issued an order placing Canadian cattle under the restrictions of the act of August 30, 1890, designed to exclude pleuro-pneumonia. This means a quarantine detention of ninety days, and Buffalo is named as the only quarantine station.

A TRIBUTE unprecedented in the history of Congress was paid by his colleagues to Mr. Blount, of Georgia, who is about to retire after twenty years of service in the House. Messrs. Hitt and O'Neill, Republicans, vied with Messrs. Holman, Bland, McCreary and Springer, Democrats, in lauding the retiring Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A BAND of Somalis attacked and beat the Kismayu agent of the British East Africa Company and his guards. The marines from the British warship Widgeon eventually were landed, and after killing eight Somalis, put the rest to flight. The Hottentots recently attacked Mossamedes, in Lower Guinea. The Portuguese troops drove them back after a stubborn fight, in which the Hottentots lost their chief and fifty men.

FLOODS in Queensland have caused enormous loss to property; many persons have been drowned.

THE loss of property caused by the series of earthquakes at Zante, Greece, is estimated at eight millions of drachmas (about $1,600,000).

TO SUCCEED LAMAR.

Judge Howell E. Jackson Named For the Supreme Bench.

President Harrison nominated Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, a Democrat and a United States Circuit Judge, to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. The nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate. President Harrison personally selected Judge Jackson for promotion. He served with him in the Senate from March, 1881, until April, 1886, and then when Senator Jackson resigned, having been appointed Circuit Judge by President Cleveland, Senator Harrison voted for his confirmation. The announcement that Judge Jackson had been chosen for the Associate Justiceship created something of a stir at the Capital, for the new appointee is a Southern Democrat; and the average expectation was, perhaps, that the President would select a Southern Republican to succeed Justice Lamar.

Howell Edmunds Jackson was a United States Senator when President Cleveland appointed him Judge of the United States Court for the district embracing Tennessee. He is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Paris, in that State, on April 8, 1832, being therefore sixty-one years of age. His parents early moved to Jackson, Tenn., and he lived there for many years. He was graduated from East Tennessee College in 1848, and afterward spent two years at the University of Virginia. In 1856 he was graduated from Lebanon Law School, and immediately began the practice of law in Jackson, removing to Memphis three years later. He served on the Supreme bench of his State twice by appointment. He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1880 on the State credit platform, and was very soon afterward elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, serving from March 4, 1881, until March 3, 1887. He is remembered at the Capital as a man of quiet, unassuming manners, generally well liked, and distinguished for fairness and judicial consideration of the questions arising there. When the Circuit Judgeship was first offered to Mr. Jackson by President Cleveland he hesitated about accepting it, as he had pressed the name of another Tennesseean for the place.

UNIQUE COAST DEFENDER.

The Armor-Plated Ram Katahdin Launched at Bath, Me.

The twin-screw, armor-plated harbor defense ram Kathadin, built upon the design of Rear-Admiral Ammen, was launched a few days ago from the yards of the Bath (Me.) Iron Works. General Hyde, of the works, was the host of the occasion.

Among those present were: Assistant-Secretary of the Navy Soley, Miss Soley, Senators Hale and Frye and "Deacon" S. V. White, of New York. The Cramps sent regrets. The Maine Legislature was present in a body. Rear-Admiral Ammen was prevented by illness from attending. Miss Soley christened the vessel.

The peculiar feature of the new ram consists of a number of tanks which when filled with air give her a convenient freeboard for coasting service, but when filled with water they depress her so that her turtle-back deck is awash. She is intended purely as a weapon of offense against an attacking fleet, and her mission will be to sink battle-ships or cruisers. She will mount only a few small guns of a rapid-firing pattern, intended to keep off torpedo-boats.

The lower portion of the hull is dish-shape up to a short knuckle which runs all around the vessel six inches below the normal water line. Above this knuckle the shape of the hull is a circular arc. This curve deck will be armor plated throughout. Above this deck, when the ram is completed, will rise only a conning tower, a smokestack and a ventilator.

The quarters for officers and crew are all within the armored hull and they will be fitted with a complete system of electric lighting, artificial ventilation and drainage.

THE movement into sight of the cotton crop for the season shows a deficiency of nearly 2,000,000 bales under last year.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Russia has the longest electric road.

Scientists say that the coming woman will have no hair.

Extreme heat is more fatal to human life than extreme cold.

The motion of the earth around the sun is 68,305 miles an hour; over 1000 miles a minute or 19 miles a second.

Varnish for patent leather is made by secret process. Four coats are applied. The first is scraped off. The other three are dried in the sun.

A steam-derrick that easily lifts an 80-ton gun, and swings it around as readily as if it were a bale of hay, is on one of the docks at Hamburg, Germany.

Glanders and farcy continue prevalent in England, especially among the stables of large London horse owners, the disease continuing to spread in London while it is not so prevalent in other parts of England.

A new genus and species of blind cave salamander is reported by L. Steinger in the "Proceedings of the United States National Museum." The discovery of such an animal in North America is regarded by the writer as a most important and interesting event.

The work of putting the fractured shaft of the transatlantic steamer Umbria into splints, so to speak, involved the labor of boring through no less than 180 inches of solid steel—all, of course, by hand power and while the vessel was tossing at the mercy of wind and wave.

The largest steam shovel in the world is digging phosphate in the mines at St. John's Island, near Charleston, S. C. Its weight is fifty-six tons. It can dig ten feet below its track and to a distance of forty-five feet on either side. The dipper, which can swing through two-thirds of a circle, has a capacity of one and three-quarters cubic yards, and about two dippers full can be handled in a minute.

Some persons who were on Mount Hood, Oregon, last fall, reported a place near the summit where the heat was too intense to be borne. Now the Dallas Chronicle says the eastern crest of the mountain is black and barren of snow over a large part of the highest altitudes, an appearance never before noted at this season of the year. It is believed this must be due to the internal heat noticed by the mountain-climbers last season.

A Beautiful Musical Experiment.

The following beautiful experiment, described by Professor Tyndall, shows how music may be transmitted by an ordinary wooden rod. In a room two floors beneath his lecture room there was a piano, upon which an artist was playing, but the audience could not hear it. A rod of deal, with its lower end resting upon the sounding board of the piano, extended upward through the two floors, its upper end being exposed before the lecture table. But still not a sound was heard.

A violin was then placed upon the end of the rod, which was thrown into resonance by the ascending thrills, and instantly the music of the piano was given out in the lecture room. A guitar and harp were substituted for the violin, and with the same result. The vibrations of the piano strings were communicated to the sounding board, they traversed the long rod, were reproduced by the resonant bodies, the air was carved into waves, and the whole musical composition was delivered to the listening audience.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

Reform Needed.

The number of murders that marked the annals of 1802 has alarmed the social economists of they country. They see clearly, reminds the Atlanta Constitution, that there must be some prompt and efficient measures of reform inaugurated by our legislators and law administrators to put an end to the epidemic. The murders during 1892 in the United States were 6792, as against 5906 in 1891, 4290 in 1890 3567 in 1889.

There was a greater consumption of tea in the United Kingdom in 1891 than in any previous year.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE WIND'S TRIUMPH.

"Heigho! Heigho!" cried the flakes of snow,
As down from the sky they flew;
"On a moonlight night we're a pretty sight,
With the clouds above so blue.

"Heigho! Heigho!" cried the noisy hail,
"I can outrival you, snow!
I can turn your flakes into icy cakes,
If such is my will, you know."

"Heigho! Heigho!" cried the angry wind,
"You're too conceited today;"
So he blew a blast as he swiftly passed,
And swept them all away.
—[Annie Campbell Heustis, in N. Y. Independent.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BOOTBLACK.

During the troubles in South America last fall, in which the United States of Colombia was involved, a dirty and ragged bootblack presented himself one day at the gate of the President's palace at Bogota. He was ordered to move on, but insisted with such ardor upon seeing the President that a messenger finally told that dignitary of the boy's request.

"Let him come in," was the order. "What do you want?" asked the President, as the bootblack entered.

"Your protection, Mr. President," answered the boy.

"And protection for whom?"

"For myself and companions."

"But I do not know you, nor do I know who your companions are, nor what protection you seek."

"Mr. President, said the boy, posing in a bold attitude, "I am a poor bootblack, and my companions are of the same calling; we shine boots and sell newspapers, and with what we earn we feed and clothe ourselves, and as far as we can assist our families. At other times the same thing has occured as today, but no one has dared to make a complaint, and if there was a newspaper that would do it the facts would be denied by some official; but today they can't deny what is taking place."

"And what is taking place?" interrupted the great man.

"We are being taken as recruits, Mr. President."

"But, my boy, there is no recruiting going on now."

"We are not recruiting for the army, Mr. President, but we are tied and carried to work on coffee plantations. Even at this moment thirty of my comrades are leaving Bogota under an escort for either Tolima or Fusagasuga."

The President made inquiries, and immediately took steps to remedy the wrong.

This story reminds one of the Boston boys who called upon General Gage during the British occupation in 1768. They were in the habit of building snow forts on the Common, and the British soldiers smashed these toy fortifications in order to tease the boys. This interview is historic.

"We come, sir," said the spokesman of the party, "to demand satisfaction."

"What!" exclaimed General Gage, "have your fathers been teaching you rebellion and sent you to exhibit it?"

"Nobody sent us," replied the lad, indignantly. "We have never insulted nor injured your soldiers, but they have trodden down our snow-hills and broken the ice in our skating-pond. We complained. They called us rebels, and told us to help ourselves if we could. They laughed at us. Yesterday our works were destroyed again, and we will stand it no longer."

General Gage was so pleased with the manly boys that he ordered the soldiers to cease molesting them, adding, to an officer, "The very children here draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe."—[Harper's Young People.

Easily Remedied.

Wagleigh—How did you like that dinner service I sent you today, dear?

Mrs. Wagleigh—Oh, it is perfectly lovely! but there are only 191 pieces in it, and you know the set mamma has came in 217 pieces.

Wagleigh—Well, dear, don't let that worry you. After Bridget has handled it for a week or so it will be in a good many more pieces than that.—[Puck.

CALVIN.

E. M. Wright has been indisposed for a few days.

D. C. Wilson and wife were visitors hereaways over Sunday.

Smith Bros. have moved their saw mill to Juniata township.

Mrs. M. J. Hooper, of Mapleton, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Jas. S. Steele, of Huntingdon, is visiting his father, Chas. W. Steele.

Shaffer & Bowman have commenced sawing lumber on the Gosnell tract.

Rev. Adams received ten persons into the church on probation on Friday evening.

It is reported that S. L. Glasgow has rented Martin Smith's farm in Union town ship.

Geo. W. Pheasant, who has been confined to the house with the grippe, is slowly improving.

The meeting in the M. E. church is still in progress. Much interest is manifested and fifteen have professed faith in Christ, with a score at the altar.

The U. B. church; which has been closed for five or six weeks, will be reopened on Sunday, the 12th inst. Presiding Elder, T. P. Orner, will be present. The interior has been thoroughly improved, walls and ceiling are papered, pews repainted, and a new pulpit and Bible stand at a cost of $150.

Following is the report of Calvin school for the month ending February 1, 1893:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	12	18	30
Average "	11	15	26
Per cent. of	85	92	89

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Ray Roland, Chester Glasgow; Jesse Steele, Charles Steele, Lynn Steele, Odessa Roland, Gertie Roland, Elda Coder, Ada Glasgow, Prudie Steele.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Miss Maud White, of Lewistown, has been visiting friends in this valley for two weeks.

The Number of pupils enrolled at the Latta Grove school this winter numbers 30, with an average attendance of 90 per cent.

Newton Quarry's family, which had been afflicted very much with typhoid fever this winter, are all well again and going about.

We are sorry to say that Peter Dell, who has been afflicted for quite a long time with the rheumatism, is not improving any.

Miss Annie Walker and Miss Rachel Stever, of this valley, expect to spend a week in Lewistown in the near future. Hope they may enjoy themselves while on their journey.

Allison Wible's wife and two children spent eight or ten days in the valley visiting the patrons of the Latta Grove school. Mrs. Wible says she enjoyed herself very much on her visit.

There was quite an entertaining spelling bee at the Latta Grove school on the 31st of January. Quite a number from Smith Valley were over and took part in spelling, some of whom are very able spellers.

SALTILLO.

Icy roads.

The recent thaw and rain have started up the mills in this vicinity.

C. B. Crum has started a chopping mill, which is being well patronized.

Mrs. Shuman Sollers, of Clearfield county, is visiting her parents in this place.

We are sorry to learn that Milton Heck had the misfortune to break his knee cap again.

Emery Krough and sister, of Cumberland, visited their sister, Mrs. Capp, the past week.

The ground hog did not see his shadow, consequently we may look for warmer weather.

Chickenpox and measles are invading our town. Quite a number of cases have been reported.

Our advanced school is in a very prosperous condition. It has several scholars who we believe are qualified to teach.

Rev. James Lane, of Shirleysburg, was visible on our streets on Saturday. Although 73 years of age he is quite active.

Paul Rupert, of Clay township, who recently married one of our town ladies, has gone to housekeeping in the P. O. S. of A. building.

The revival meeting which has been in progress for some time, is about to close. There have been upwards of fifty conversions, while some are still seeking.

Mrs. J. G. Hoffman, near this place, met with what might have been a very serious accident recently. She was descending a pair of stairs with a lamp in her hand when her foot caught which threw her. In falling the lamp was broken and the oil took fire, burning her arms and head quite severely.

Subscribe for the ITEM. One dollar per year.

Half-rate Tickets for Clergymen on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pursuing the policy inaugurated last year, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is supplying regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel with clerical orders entitling the holders to tickets at half-rates over its entire system. These tickets are purchasable by any clergyman exhibiting a "clerical order" and they may be bought to any station on the Pennsylvania system, both east and west of Pittsburg, at one-half the regular rates. Under this arrangement clergymen may secure half-rates to Chicago during the World's Fair, and there can be no doubt that a great many of them will avail themselves of the opportunity. The inauguration of this liberal privilege by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company last year met with hearty appreciation at the hands of the ministers of all denominations, and its continuance this year will be especially well received by reason of the advantages it carries in connection with the World's Fair.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

HELP YOURSELF!

I mean for you to come during the month of FEBRUARY and reward yourself with the GRAT BARGAINS I have to offer you at my Continued

Reduction Sale.

This sale will run all through my entire line of Ladies' Dress Goods, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Rugs, Gloves, Boots, and Shoes, Rubber Goods of all kinds and style. I have many Bargains all through my entire line.

FOOTWEAR:

Ladies' Gum Shoes 25cts. per pair, worth 35cts. Men's Heavy Buckle Arctics for 98cts. worth $1.25, Men's Heavy Leather Boots for $1.47, worth $2.00; all other goods proportionately cheap.

FLANNELS:

One word about Canton Flannels. I have still a very heavy stock and they must go. So we cut our 12½c. Canton to 10c. Our 10c. Canton to 8c. Our 8c. to 7c. and so on down.

This Sale I will continue during the ENTIRE MONTH or possibly longer, as I desire Every Person to avail themselves of this opportunity.

I will also have a cheap line of CALICOS, MUSLINS and GINGHAMS during the Month.

Yours Truly,

E. E. McMEEN,
(Successor to D. Y. Swayne)
Opera House Block, Huntingdon.

Arriving at J. G. Gillam's Daily.

New Fall and Winter Goods

Lynn's NOVELTY Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

IMPORTANT.

— DURING JANUARY WE WILL SELL BELOW COST A LOT OF —

SHOES

which are odd lots. These goods are just as good as those fresh from the factory, but as there are only one or more pairs of a kind,

I WANT TO CLOSE THEM OUT
Before Getting in My Spring Stock.

Our Boot and Shoe Trade has grown to large proportions and we shall take special care of our customers by continuing to sell the Best Shoe for the Least Money.

Men's Best Gum Boots, $2.58.,

Ladies' Gum Shoes, 21c. *to* 35c.

All Others in Same Proportion.

The past year has been a very successful one, and has proven beyond doubt that it is the best policy to sell on a very small profit and thus sell double the quantity at ONE PRICE TO ALL.

P. S.—A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT. will be given on all WOOL UNDERWEAR.

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FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

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Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

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New Hats
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I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

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MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

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PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
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Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

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See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

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